January 20, 1975

Mr. Andrew W. Johnson, Executive Vice President
Washington D.C. Area Trucking Association, Inc.
1616 P Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the annual Christmas luncheon of your Association last December.

Thank you very much for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

January 13, 1975

Honorable Burtell Jefferson
Assistant Chief
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080 Municipal Center
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief Jefferson:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment as Assistant Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department. I am very sorry I was unable to attend the swearing in ceremony and reception on December 20, 1974.

I know you will fulfill the obligations of your office with dedication and distinction.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

Gen. Invitations

WASHINGTON D. C. AREA TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(FORMERLY D. C. TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, INC.)
1616 P STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
(202) 797-5412

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ASSOCIATIONS, INC.
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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW W. JOHNSON

December 6, 1974

The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
Member, City Council
907 Fourth Street, SW
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Annual Christmas Luncheon of our Association will be held on Wednesday, December 18th, in the East & State Rooms of The Mayflower at 12 Noon.

On behalf of our Board of Directors, I extend to you a cordial invitation to be our guest.

At this luncheon there will be no business transacted -- no speeches -- the spirit of the holiday season will prevail.

Please R.S.V.P. by Friday, Dec. 13th.

Sincerely,

Andrew W. Johnson

ANDREW W. JOHNSON
Executive Vice President

RGF

AFFILIATED WITH
AMERICAN
TRUCKING
ASSNS. INC.

memo

aclu

to: Councilmembers
from: Diana H. Josephson
date: 1/23/76

I am attaching for your information a copy of our opposition to the massage parlors bills.

CC: Hon. Julius Hobson

1345 E STREET, N.W., SUITE 301 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
638-6263

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January 22, 1975

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON
BILL 1-203 AND BILL 1-195, TO
REGULATE MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

My name is Diana Josephson. I am the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area. I appear today to oppose Bill No. 1-203, the "Massage Establishment Regulation Act of 1975" and Bill No. 1-195, the "Masseur Licensing Act".

The ACLU opposes state regulation of private sexual conduct which would appear to be the underlying purpose of the pending bills. ACLU believes that such regulation violates the right of individual privacy because it imposes sanctions on the private sexual conduct of consenting adults. Its position is that this is a matter for individual choice, not for governmental interference. It is in this context that ACLU-NCA has reviewed the pending bills.

In support of its interpretation of the bills, ACLU notes that there are already laws and regulations on the books which would appear to deal with the reasonable regulatory needs concerning massage establishments. For example, Section 47-2311 of the D.C. Code requires their licensing upon approval of the Chief of Police, and the D.C. Health Regulations, Section 8-5:114, prohibits those

who have communicable diseases from performing occupations or duties likely to be dangerous to the lives or health of other persons.

Further, if the real purpose of these bills is to prevent the operation of houses of prostitution under the guise of massage parlors, then once again there are criminal penalties in Title 22 of the D.C. Code which cover this situation. ACLU-NCA therefore questions the need for further regulation of massage establishments and opposes both bills on the ground that they are unnecessary.

In addition, ACLU opposes Bill No. 1-203 on the ground that it includes several provisions which clearly violate the civil liberties of both the operators and employees of massage establishments, and the consumer.

Section 5 (b) provides that "the Mayor may enter and inspect any massage establishment or massage school at any reasonable time such establishment or school is open for the transaction of business."

Any establishment licensed by the city must, of course, be inspected from time to time. The provision in Section 5 (b), however, seems to single out massage establishments for special treatment. Inspection "at any reasonable time" could become a shelter for police abuses. At best, it violates the personal privacy of clients. At worst, the Police Department could easily drive an establishment out of business by making their presence

so visible that the clientele would be frightened away. "Inspection at any reasonable time" also seems to open the way for a kind of legalized entrapment in which the police detective would present himself as a client for the purpose of apprehending masseurs or their clients in prohibited acts.

Massage establishments, if they are to be licensed for health purposes, should be treated like any other licensed business; that is, they should be inspected at stated intervals or at the time of license renewal.

Section 7 sets forth licensing standards that seem either vague or irrelevant to the occupation. Who is to decide what is meant by "good moral character and temperate habits"? Certainly, we would all like to fit that description, but how good is "good"?

What constitutes "good mental health", another desirable, but undefinable, state? Or what is "good physical health" for that matter? Would high blood pressure disqualify a person from being a masseur? The difficulty here is that the criterion -- good physical health -- is not specifically related to the occupation. A standard that barred masseurs who had a communicable disease would be relevant and desirable, but this standard is already present in the D.C. health regulations.

Again, the category of "any felony" is too broad. It would bar persons who have served a sentence for a crime not related to the occupation, such as embezzlement or arson and would bar them whether or not they had served their sentence, or paid their fine, and whether or not they had been rehabilitated and free of any charge for years.

Licensing requirements, if they are to be meaningful, should be specifically relevant to the occupation.

In Section 8, it is not clear whether the fees would not be so high as to be prohibitive since they are tied to the cost of administering the act. If this is a bill to further the public safety and welfare and protect the consumer, the city will probably have to bear some of the cost of regulation.

Section 11 prohibits sexual conduct in massage establishments. We would strike this whole section for the reason stated previously -- that private sexual conduct between consenting adults is not a matter for state regulation.

Section 12, "Records of Treatment," is an even more outrageous violation of individual rights of privacy. The sole purpose of requiring every masseur to keep records of each patron's name, address and date and time of "treatment" could only be to intimidate. We have seen enough in the last few years of governmental harrassment of individuals and organizations that have committed no crime. The Council and the Mayor should not be in the business of compiling

yet another list for the purpose of spying upon and intimidating citizens who are accused of no criminal offense.

Certain provisions in Section 13, concerning revocation of licenses, unnecessarily duplicate laws already on the books. There are laws dealing with drunkenness and drug abuse, with fraudulent or deceptive advertising, and with prescription drugs. Paragraph (2) of Section 13 provides that the license of a masseur may be revoked upon conviction of a felony and is subject to the same objection made earlier in this testimony: the category is too broad and is not specifically related to the occupation.

This completes our analysis of Bill No. 1-203. The alternative Bill No. 1-195 which imposes certain licensing requirements and authorizes the Mayor to prescribe additional regulations as necessary, is a more reasonable approach to the matter. However, as we stated previously, we question whether any legislation is necessary in view of the laws and regulations already in force. In addition, there are zoning laws, which prohibit operation of commercial establishments in residential neighborhoods.

To sum up the ACLU's position, we think that it is good to air the issues related to massage parlors in public hearings and appreciate the opportunity to comment.

However we believe that further legislation is undesirable and that the means are already at hand to solve the problems brought to the Council's attention today.

aclu

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.
- SUITE 301 1345 E Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
638-6263

Vol. X, No. 1 January, 1976

The Aftermath of Mayweek Is Still With Us

As all ACLU-NCA members will remember, in "Mayweek", 1971 (approximately April 25th through May 5th) D.C. police, acting under the Nixon Administration, arrested over 14,000 people during anti-war protests.

The overwhelming majority swept up in these mass arrests were innocent. Chief of Police Jerry Wilson admitted that up to 60 percent were innocent bystanders, but a prosecutor's testimony indicates that 90 percent is closer to the mark. Only 1 percent were shown to be guilty of any offense.

Arrestees were herded into buses, packed up to 20 in 2-person cells, and crammed by the thousands into huge sports arenas serving as temporary concentration camps. They were held in the most unsanitary conditions, without notice of the charge, medical services, adequate food or blankets, or access to telephones, family or counsel. All were photographed, fingerprinted, and made the subjects of arrest records. Most people were not brought to court or released on collateral for 15 or 20 hours or more, and many were held for over 70 hours.

The ACLU Response

The immediate response of the ACLU Fund of the National Capital Area was to launch a series of major cases, still in progress, which have already resulted in a major judicial condemnation of the Mayweek mass arrests, in every form in which the judiciary can denounce and remedy constitutional violations: expungement of arrest records, award of enormous damages, and injunctions against repetition in the future. This was achieved - and more is being sought - through the following cases:

- *Sullivan v. Murphy*, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit. Sept. 1974. Ordered all Mayweek arrest records expunged, declared that the seizures were not "arrests", and ordered all collateral, bonds, and fines returned. Not appealed.
- *Dellums v. Powell*, U.S. District Court for D.C., January 16, 1975. Class action resulting in jury award of $10,000 damages to Congressman Ron Dellums and each of the 1318 persons arrested while listening to his speech on the Capitol steps, May 5, 1971. Total verdict: approximately $13,000,000. Government appeal brief filed December 10, 1975.
- *Washington Mobilization Committee v. Wilson*, U.S. District Court for D.C., July 28, 1975. Court finds pattern of unlawful arrests and excessive force by D.C. police in every mass arrest from November, 1969, through Mayweek, 1971, enjoins the D.C. police mass arrest tactics, orders police to produce a

(Continued on page 3)

NCA Elections

ACLU-NCA Board

Newly elected to the ACLU-NCA Board last May were: Anita Gordon, ACLU-NCA Finance Chairperson; Board of Directors, Woodley House. Susan A. Meyer, Editor & Publisher of the Washington Credit Letter, former Vice-Chairperson, Bergen County, NJ-ACLU.

Re-elected were : Allison W. Brown, Jr., Earl Callen, Mary Coleman, James H. Heller, Eugene J. Lipman, Hal Witt. Upon the later resignation of James H. Heller, Dr. Marjorie Parker was appointed by the Board to his term.

Both Montgomery County and Prince George's County Chapters appointed new members to represent them on the Board. Marty Goldblatt and David Drachsler represent Prince George's County. Brian Frosh represents Montgomery County along with Robert Fodor, a long-time ACLU-NCA Board Member.

ACLU-NCA Officers

At the July meeting of the ACLU-NCA Board, the following officers and Executive Committee members were elected for one year terms:

Chairperson, Eugene J. Lipman, Rabbi of Temple Sinai; Vice-Chairperson, Jennie Ross, former legislative assistant on the Hill; John Karr, partner, Karr and Graves; Allison W. Brown, Jr., Attorney ; David B. Isbell, partner, Covington and Burling; Bernice Just, Executive Director, Washington Pre-Trial Justice Program; Anita Gordon, ACLU-NCA Finance Chairperson.

Eugene J. Lipman

ACLU-NCA Chairpersons

The following Chairpersons have been appointed by Chairperson Lipman:

Litigation - David B. Isbell; Legislation - Jennie Ross; Finance - Anita Gordon; Juvenile Task Force - James D. Welch; Government Employees - Lynn Dusinberre.

Prince George's County Chapter

The following were elected officers and Executive Committee members of the Prince George's County Chapter:

Chairperson - Nancy Brown; Vice Chairperson - Mary Terchek; Secretary - Marilyn Epstein; Legal Director - Allen Lenchek; Executive Committee - Joe Campbell, Alan Goldstein, Ruth Mills.

Montgomery County Chapter

The following were elected officers and Executive Committee members of the Montgomery County Chapter:

Chairperson - Gary Simpson; Vice Chairperson - Robert Scheelen; Secretary - Lewis Lederer; Treasurer - Jean Pascoe; Executive Committee - John Dillingham, Jim Morrow.

ACLU Fund Honors Florence Isbell

Many friends of Florence Isbell gathered last November 20 at the ACLU Fund's annual dinner to recognize her many years of outstanding service with the American Civil Liberties Union and to honor her with the annual Henry W. Edgerton award for outstanding service to civil liberties.

Jennie Ross, Vice-Chairperson of the ACLU-NCA, interviewed Ms. Isbell to obtain her recollections of her years with ACLU:

Ross: You have been a director of three ACLU affiliates - Georgia, Maryland and National Capital Area. How would you compare the three?

Isbell: Between 1964 and 1967, I helped to start the affiliate in Georgia. My job there was an easy one because there was no place to go but up.

Ross: Wasn't the ACLU considered very radical in Georgia at that time?

Isbell: Yes, and as a result we had excellent publicity. Everything we did was considered so bizarre that it was widely reported.

Ross: For example?

Isbell: What really put us on the map was the defense of all Atlanta's prostitutes. Police had begun arresting women under an 1880's ordinance that gave them the power to arrest "lewd" women for being on the streets.

Ross: Did you bring a class action suit?

Isbell: We threatened to sue almost daily. Actually, although the police did not know it, we had no volunteer lawyers. But they backed down under pressure and the Atlanta City Council scrapped the old ordinance.

Ross: What was the effect on public opinion of your defense of all the prostitutes in Atlanta?

Isbell: It made those who despised us despise us even more, but at the same time it awakened our natural constituency - friends in the race relations movement and the academic community. Our membership showed a great increase.

Ross: You have said that the problems were quite different in Maryland?

Isbell: The Maryland affiliate is one of our oldest, if not the oldest, established in 1931. The need there was to reorganize and expand. This work has been very ably carried on by my successor, John Roemer.

Ross: And what was the situation of the NCA-ACLU when you came in 1969?

Isbell: There was an excellent legal program when I came, but the NCA-ACLU had financial troubles.

Ross: Funding is still a problem.

Isbell: Yes, but I can truthfully say that upon my departure we were only slightly more in debt than when I came. We did get out of the immediate money crisis that threatened to close the affiliate and more importantly, we were able to respond to the enormous task posed by Mayday 1971 and its aftermath. In addition we were able to begin a legislative program, and we received much wider notice for all our activities than previously. Our public relations activities were professionalized.

Ross: Our litigation program developed also?

Isbell: We moved in to fill areas where no other group was responding to the need for legal action. These areas were police practices, government employee rights and first amendment rights.

Ross: What is it like to be the director of an ACLU affiliate? It has always impressed me as the type of job where one has to be able to stand the heat or else get out of the kitchen.

Isbell: With limited resources, the director has to deal with membership, funding, public relations, liaison with the national office, and at the same time, handle something unexpected almost daily. And all of this must be done quickly. The job is so laden with pressure that one sometimes operates in a panic, going from crisis to crisis.

Ross: What qualities does a director need?

Isbell: You have to be passionately devoted to issues and just naturally contentious.

Ross: You started your career in the ACLU as Roger Baldwin's secretary thirty years ago. How has the

(Continued on page 3)

Litigation

ACLU VICTORIES IN 1975

Free Speech, Assembly and Press

U.S. v. Gregory - The prosecution of Dick Gregory and two others for picketing without a permit in front of the White House was dismissed. The Fund argued that the arrest violated the Court of Appeals ruling that permits cannot be required of demonstration assemblages if not required of non-demonstrating assemblages of the same size.
Dan Sheehan, volunteer attorney.

Quaker Action Group v. Morton - The U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed that the Government's effort to limit White House sidewalk demonstrations to a maximum of 100 persons and Lafayette Park demonstrations to 500 persons, was unconstitutional and further held that the figures devised by the District Court, namely 750 for the sidewalk and 3000 for the Park, could not be absolute limits. The Court held that the limits had to be waived for large, well-planned demonstrations, pursuant to criteria which the Government must adopt.

The Court also allowed the Government to require applications for permits 48 hours in advance of a planned gathering, but ruled that the Government must require permits of all gatherings, not just those which are demonstration or protest gatherings, suggesting that the Government may want to exempt groups below a certain size in order to avoid burdensome administration.

The Government has been ordered to conduct rulemaking proceedings and to produce revised regulations in accordance with the Courts' decision.
Joseph Rauh, Jr., James Fitzpatrick, Paul Smollar, Robert Winters, Scott Schreiber, volunteer attorneys; Ralph Temple.

Government Employees' Rights

Parker v. Allen - The U.S. District Court ruled that the summary dismissal for alleged theft of the head of the Senate Dining Room stigmatized the employee and that a due process hearing was required.
Thomas Matthews, Keith Watson, David Weinberg, volunteer attorneys.

Police Practices

Washington Mobilization Committee v. Wilson - The U.S. District Court ruled that the D.C. Police Department has, in every mass demonstration since November, 1969, consistently engaged in a pattern of unlawful arrests, unjustified violence, excessive use of tear gas, unlawfully prolonged detention, and denial of access to telephones, counsel, and medical care. The Court attributed the bad performance to bad leadership, poor training, incoherent policy and the failure to supervise or discipline officers. The Court:

1. declared unconstitutional and enjoined the use of the police line ordinance and police sweeps (under which the police declare a zone off limits, then sweep through, arresting all those remaining in the area);
2. declared unconstitutional and enjoined the arrest of anyone without contemporaneous recording of the time, place and reasons for arrest and identity of arresting officer;
3. ordered the Police Department to come up with a new handbook, manual, or other plan for police response to mass demonstrations within 90 days.

The Court of Appeals has stayed the District Court's order pending appeal.
John Vanderstar, John Quinn, Larry Mirel, volunteer attorneys; Ralph Temple.

Police Misconduct

Langley v. Cullinane - The U.S. District Court issued a preliminary injunction against D.C. Police and Corrections Departments' practice of strip searching persons arrested for outstanding parking or traffic violations, unless there is reasonable cause to believe that such search will uncover hidden weapons or contraband.
Tyrone Brown, Peter Lockwood, volunteer attorneys.

Privacy: Data Systems

Socialist Workers Party v. Elections (Doe v. Martin) - A 3-Judge panel of the U.S. District Court held that the D.C. Elections Board has the power to grant exceptions to the financial and contribution disclosure requirements of the 1974 D.C. Campaign Reform Act if a group would be injured by disclosure, and dismissed the suit so that a remedy could be sought before the Board. A petition has been filed with the Board and a hearing will be held. Joel Gora, National ACLU staff.

Discrimination

Nemser v. Kelley - The FBI "voluntarily" dropped its minimum height requirement for applicants during the pendency of this suit challenging sex discrimination.
John Grad, Phillip Hirschkop, volunteer attorneys.

Davis v. Washington - The U.S. Court of Appeals held that the D.C. Police Department's entry exam, which disqualifies four times as many blacks as whites and has not been validated as certifying police performance ability, is racially discriminatory and illegal. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari in this case.
Richard Sobol, George Cooper, Richard Seymour, volunteer attorneys.

Loyalty Security

Carroll v. Lynn - This suit challenging a "security" termination by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was settled on payment of $10,000, costs, and a recording that plaintiff was terminated only because her temporary job ended.
William Bradford, Ann Foley, volunteer attorneys.

Federal Bar Oath - As a result of a referendum conducted in September, at the request of the ACLU Fund, the non-communist oath for membership in the Federal Bar Association will no longer be required.
Cherif Sedkey, volunteer attorney.

Other

Colonial Times v. Hon. Oliver Gasch - The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that mandamus should issue to direct a District Court Judge to permit the taking of depositions by tape recording, to avoid the expense of a commercial court reporter.
Edward Bruce, Michael Barnes, volunteer attorneys.

CURRENT CASES

Lively v. Cullinane - the Fund filed a lawsuit challenging the police department practice of holding persons overnight and over weekends rather than presenting them to evening and night magistrates who set bail or secure their release.
Charles Lister, Bruce Sokler, volunteer attorneys.

Ferris v. Cullinane - a Black female tourist in Washington (now a law student at Georgetown) was harassed, ridiculed and arrested when she asked the police for help in preventing her car from being towed away after she had lost her keys. The Fund has filed suit for damages and to expunge the arrest record.

Brown v. Cullinane - The Fund filed a damages and injunction action on behalf of a woman whose house and car had been searched by the police on five separate occasions. The police were looking for a fugitive - her boyfriend's brother.

(Continued on page 3)

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Published quarterly by The American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area, 1345 E Street, N.W., No. 301, Washington, D.C., 2004.

Eugene J. Lipman
Chairperson

Diana H. Josephson
Executive Director

Ralph J. Temple
Legal Director

Postage paid at Washington, D.C. Subscription by membership only at $15 and up, of which 50 cents is for a one year subscription.

Diana H. Josephson
Editor

After a gap of over a year, the ACLU-NCA Civil Liberties resumes publication. This edition is a catch up edition, highlighting events in the 1975 life of ACLU-NCA. We plan to publish four times a year, in January, April, July and October, and we solicit articles on matters of civil liberties interest from members.

Legislative Highlights

ACLU-NCA this year moved legislation to a higher priority on its agenda. Recognizing the civil liberties opportunities presented by the first election of a legislative body in the District of Columbia in over 100 years, the Board voted unanimously to establish a Legislative Committee to promote civil liberties in the local legislative arenas of the District, Montgomery County and Prince George's County.

Under the leadership of Jennie Ross, Legislative Chairperson, the Committee established as its first priority review of the over 200 bills pending before the D.C. City Council for their civil liberties implications. To date, it has testified on the following legislation:

Election Act Amendments of 1975 - Committee Print reported out.

- successfully opposed public financing of elections,
- supported raising reporting requirements for campaign contributions from $10 to $200; successful in getting requirements raised from $10 to $50.
- supported full voting rights for felons while they are incarcerated; obtained voting rights for felons who have completed their sentences.

Child Abuse Act of 1975 - In Committee

- suggested amendments to central registry provision to protect privacy of child and those against whom unfounded charges are made.

Marijuana Reform Act of 1975 Tabled by Council

- supported citation system for persons possessing less than one ounce of marijuana.

Gun Control - In Committee

- testified that a citizen does not have a constitutional right guaranteed under the Second Amendment to own or carry a gun.

Lie Detector Bill - In Committee

- testified in support of a bill prohibiting use of lie detector tests as a condition of employment in the District of Columbia.

Governmental Immunity - Tabled in Committee

- testified in opposition to bill giving D.C. employees immunity from suit.

Other Bills under Committee review include Freedom of Information Bill and Privacy Bill, both modeled after the Federal statutes; Psychiatric Confidentiality, CATV, Child Labor and Uniform Marriage and Dissolution.

ACLU-NCA not only comments on legislation introduced by others but develops its own bills. So far it has three bills in various stages of development:

Police Complaint Review Board Bill

- Co-sponsored by ACLU-NCA and the Unified Bar of D.C., this bill was introduced by D.C. Council Member Willie Hardy, Chairperson of the Public Safety Committee, on November 4 for City Council hearings in the spring. This Bill establishes independent civilian review of allegations of police brutality and misconduct.

Police Records Bill

- Co-sponsored by ACLU-NCA and the Washington Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights, the Bill is being discussed with D.C. Council members. The Bill provides for the expungement of arrest records not followed by conviction and of conviction records 10 years after completion of sentence, and regulates the classes of records which the D.C. Police Department may keep.

Police Body Searches Bill

- This bill is under development. It is designed to limit body searches in misdemeanor cases such as parking violations.

The Committee will now define its legislative priorities for 1976. Under discussion will be its role in support of Chapter legislative activities and in support of the National ACLU's program in Congress, for example, to defeat S.1.

Committee Members are:

James H. Heller, past Chairperson of ACLU-NCA and partner in the law firm of Hydeman, Mason and Goodell.

James D. Welch, Board member, attorney with the law firm of Wald, Hardraker and Ross.

Dr. Marjorie Parker, Board member, past D.C. City Council member and recipient of the 1974 Henry W. Edgerton Award.

Helen Mitchell, Director, Project CURB, D.C. Bicentennial Program.

Earl Callen, Board member and Professor of Physics, American University.

Marilyn Welles, Computer Systems Designer.

Anita Gordon, Board member, Finance Chairperson.

CURRENT CASES

(Continued from page 2)

Dumbarton Street Raid - The Fund filed two damages actions on behalf of homosexuals who were arrested for "failure to move on" in an early morning raid in the 31st and Dumbarton Street area.
Herbert Rosenthal, volunteer attorney.

Hudson v. U.S. - the Fund filed an amicus curiae brief in the D.C. Court of Appeals in support of expunging the arrest record of a man accused of murder who was later shown innocent.
Stephen Rogers, volunteer attorney.

Hall v. G.W. Hospital - the Fund joined the National ACLU in successfully obtaining for Ms. Hall a surgical sterilization without her husband's consent.

Jones v. GSA - The Fund will file a suit to enjoin the IRS building guards from preventing a group of 5 persons from picketing in the spacious lobby of the IRS building. Two years ago, the Fund won an order from Judge Bryant permitting one person to engage in such action, but when he returned with companions, they were barred.

Cox v. D.C. Fire Department - The Fund will represent a fireman who has been threatened with adverse action for criticizing the Department in alleged violation of a requirement to clear all statements about Department matters with Department heads, and will argue that the requirement is unconstitutional.

Edgerton Dinner Nets $8,000

This year's Henry W. Edgerton Dinner was successful on all counts.

Over 175 persons came together to honor Florence Isbell, past Executive Director of ACLU-NCA and this year's recipient of the Henry W. Edgerton Award, for her tremendous contribution in the field of civil liberties over a period of 30 years.

The presentation was made by Roger Baldwin, the founder of the ACLU in 1920, and James H. Heller, past Chairperson of ACLU-NCA. Mr. Baldwin, a national leader of the ACLU for 55 years, in a warm and witty speech recalled Ms. Isbell's early days with ACLU when she took her first job as a young woman and became his secretary. Mr. Heller summed up Ms. Isbell's contribution's to the ACLU-NCA by saying:

"I like Florence Isbell because - She's great for civil liberties, she makes me feel good when I go to bed at night, she has a giant size heart and she has simply fantastic flavor."

ACLU-NCA Chairperson, Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, presented the year's program highlights in litigation, in legislation and with respect to Mayday.

Keynote speaker, Congressman Don Edwards of California, spoke on the topic of "Civil Liberties and the Congress" from his vantage point as Chairman of the Congressional Subcommittee which has oversight of the FBI and has been conducting hearings on the intelligence community.

He reminded members that the largest threat to civil liberties lies in America's social and economic framework, noting that "Amongst the first casualties in a society turning violent and unruly is civil liberty." He denounced the effort to enact S-1 as a prime example of the kind of repressive legislation we can expect and announced his introduction that day of a new bill revising the Federal Criminal Code, together with Congressmen Abner Mikva and Bob Kastenmeier.

Mr. Edwards asked for ACLU support:

- to defeat attempts, supported by the FBI and the CIA, to establish a permanent joint oversight committee on the intelligence community.

- in drafting legislation defining the Federal Government's role in gathering domestic intelligence information.

And last, but by no means least, the Dinner raised over $8,000 to support ACLU-NCA's outstanding litigation program, thanks to the tremendous efforts of Finance Chairperson Anita Gordon, assisted by Vice Chairperson Jennie Ross, and Board members Jim Welch, Jim Fitzpatrick and Marion Pearlman.

Inside ACLU-NCA

Staff Changes

This last year has seen momentous staff changes and turnover in ACLU-NCA. **Florence Isbell**, our Executive Director since 1969, retired in May to do free-lance writing and editing. She was replaced as ACLU-NCA Executive Director by **Diana H. Josephson.**

Ms. Josephson has been active in District of Columbia affairs since 1961. She placed second in last year's Democratic primary for the Ward 2 City Council Seat. Previously, she was the Assistant for Community Development to the D.C. City Council. As assistant Director for Community Services in the Execituve Office of the Mayor, she was responsible for setting up the City's Service Area System and, as Deputy Director of the Youth Programs Unit, she ensured staff support to the 20 Neighborhood Planning Councils in their provision of summer programs for youth. She has been a Board member of the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the National Capital Area, the Great Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action and the District of Columbia Women's Political Caucus and a member of the Trustees Assembly of the United Way of Washington. Ms. Josephson practiced law with the law firm of Covington & Burling from 1959-68.

In February, Ralph Temple's heavy litigation workload was eased with the appointment of **Lani Sen Woltmann** as Staff Attorney. Unfortunately, Ms. Woltmann's husband has been reassigned to Los Angeles by his law firm and she left us in December.

Three people have held the position of Assistant to the Executive Director this year. **Jerry Casel** was with us for five months before leaving for law school. **Margo Stern** was with us for three months also before leaving for law school. **Peggy Thompson**, who has helped reorganize our office procedures this fall, will be leaving at the end of the year with the completion of this project.

Kathy Meyer, who has been working with ACLU volunteers on the Mayday records since August, is leaving us to devote full time to law school. She is being replaced by **Larry Goldberg**.

Kathy Fortino, secretary to Ralph Temple, left us for more affluent pastures this fall and has been replaced by **Sally Galambossy**.

Ralph Temple, our Legal Director, and **Lucy Rubin**, secretary to the Executive Director, are still hanging in there.

Sandra Barnes provided part time staff support to the Prince Georbe's County Chapter for several months earlier this year. **Beryl Lichtman** continues to give more than part time support to the Montgomery County Chapter.

Office Space

Last October, ACLU-NCA moved downtown to 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest. Near the courts and the District Building, we have 12,000 square feet more of space (and a tenant for the time being), room under our own roof for our Mayday office, and all this at a net saving of at least $1000 over the first two years of the lease. While our elevator is temperamental and we have had some continuing rehabilitation problems this fall, we are now well settled and many thanks should go to our new landlord, Jerry Golub!

Membership Renewals

Membership renewals for 1976 were mailed to ACLU-NCA members in early December. All members renewals are due on January 1, except for new members who joined during the last three months of 1975.

Please send your dues in promptly. If we do not have the bulk of our membership income at the beginning of the year:

- We cannot plan our civil liberties agenda and budget adequately
- We waste program money on many renewal reminders
- You get inundated with unncessary ACLU mail

This year, as you know, there is an additional reason for prompt payment. As yet unreimbursed Mayday expenses have depleted our litigation fund's income and we need your membership dues urgently to help us maintain our current level of civil liberties activity.

MAYWEEK

(Continued from page 1)

new plan, and orders all arrest records expunged. Government appeal scheduled for argument in January, 1976.

- *Other Litigation Completed or Underway:* Other completed cases include individual damages actions, a dozen of which have resulted in verdicts totaling about $20,000, and several major damages actions:

(a) McCarthy and Abelman v. Kleindienst: damages actions for several hundred persons arrested May 3, 1971 (we will appeal district court refusal to certify as class action)

(b) Knable and Ream v. Wilson: damages actions for several dozen persons arrested at JusticeDepartment May 4, 1971 (we will appeal District Court refusal to certify as class action).

Impact

The impact of the ACLU response to Mayweek is as significant as the event itself. Our court victories have cleansed the records of thousands of persons, won substantial compensation for constitutional violations, established important legal precedents, rendered police tactics unlawful, denounced the tactics to the public and other police departments (which had been told by a proselytizing Nixon Administration that they were a model approach), and have shown that American legal institutions and constitutional traditions are equal to the challenge posed by the most massive arrests in the Country's history. These court decisions, rendered in the same brief period during which Canada yielded to martial law, Great Britain to the "Prevention of Terrorism Act", and India to dictatorship, are an affirmation of the strength of our Constitution.

Fund Honors

(Continued from page 1)

organization changed over those years?

Isbell: Thirty years ago the ACLU consisted of New York plus two or three affiliates. Decisions were made by leadership that was either upper-middle class or aristocratic in character. We were concerned almost solely with first amendment issues - free speech, academic freedom, church-state issues. Our legal action consisted typically of the submission of *amicus* briefs. Up until the late 1950's we had a maximum membership of 26,000.

Now we have 275,000 members who are still mostly middle-class, but they are generally younger and there are many more women.

We are active on a much wider range of issues, such as rights of juveniles, women, mental patients, prisoners, homosexuals. The equal protection clause has become more important than the first amendment. The people we defend are different. Our client is no longer the individual bookseller, but whole classes of people who are discriminated against. I think the ACLU has been strongly influenced by the civil rights and consumer movements.

As a result of our action on these broader issues, the Courts will now consider cases that they routinely refused previously under a hands-off policy. For example, until five years ago, prison and mental hospitals were "closed" institutions.

Another change is that the ACLU has expanded into the south and southwest. This has been possible because the big affiliates, even though pressed for funds themselves, agreed voluntarily to contribute a portion of their income to development in these regions.

Ross: Now that you have escaped from the heat of the ACLU kitchen, what are you doing?

Isbell: Editing a book on privacy under pressure of a very tight deadline.

Volunteers Needed

The response to our Mayday Volunteer Appeal was so gratifying that we would like to appleal to members who have fund-raising, graphic, writing and typing skills to volunteer their help. If you can volunteer on a regular basis or can volunteer from time to time, please call the ACLU office, 638-6263, and give your name and telephone number to Lucy Rubin.

PLEDGING MADE EASY

In the fond hope that writing a smaller check four times a year is less traumatic than writing a larger check once a year, and that sending you quarterly reminders of your annual commitment will provide the gentle impetus to remit, the ACLU urges you to fill out the pledge card below, cut it out and send it today to:

American Civil Liberties Union
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

ACLU

1976 Pledge

Each year increasing numbers of members give greater support to ACLU by making several renewal contributions during the year. ACLU extends to members this option by suggesting an annual *pledged* contribution to be divided into four (quarterly) donations. ACLU hopes that by giving four times in 1976, your total gift can be greater than your 1975 contribution.

My total annual pledge for 1976 is $ _____

Each quarterly donation will be: $10 $20 $30 $50

other $ _____ (circle one)

☐ I am interested in Life Membership.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Individual Member ☐ Joint Membership ☐

CHAPTER NEWS

Montgomery County Chapter

From the Chairperson

We would like to bring the membership up to date on Chapter occurrences of the past year. This report will include staff activities, highlights from the Docket, an outline of Standing Committee functions, a proposal for next year's activities, and a farewell to Board member Stanley B. Frosh.

For as many years as we have had an ACLU Chapter in this County, Stanley B. Frosh has been a diligent, helpful, insightful and inspirational Board member. Due to circumstances beyond his control (his elevation to Judge for the Circuit Court of Montgomery County), he has had to resign from the Board. We are confident that he will protect, and stimulate others to protect, the civil liberties principles for which we all stand. Now we are better able to understand Stan's favorite slogan: "See you in Court!"

In December of 1974, the Board was pleased to hire Beryl Lichtman as Chapter staff-person. In addition to acting as our phone contact, Beryl's functions are to maintain Chapter records, prepare mailings, investigate cases, maintain the Docket, as well as a myriad of other duties. She may be reached for any ACLU business by telephone at 762-0960; Chapter correspondence should be addressed to P.O. Box 1733, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Board meetings are held on the 4th Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. at the Cedar Lane Unitarian Church, Bethesda, Maryland. Members are cordially invited to attend.

Standing Committees

In our September meeting, we established seven Standing Committees to work in various civil liberties areas. These committees are chaired by Board members, and we urge the membership to contribute their expertise and energy to the committee in which they have an interest. Because your involvement is so vital to any successful undertaking, we have included a phone contact for each committee. Please call - we need you!

1. *Rights of Mental Patients* - Bob Scheelen, 588-5631. This committee is concerned with the protection of rights of persons involuntarily committed, both during the commitment process and in the hospital; this also includes the right to refuse treatment. We are also concerned with discrimination against former patients.

2. *Education* - Sam Stiles, 424-9119; Kathy Grieb, 588-5631. We are concerned with the civil liberties of students, parents and teachers in schools and colleges within the County. This includes:

★ students' rights, especially regarding code of conduct, disciplinary procedures, police-school relations, and student publications.

★ academic freedom, including choice of curriculum and teaching materials.

★ freedom of religion in the schools.

★ data systems: the use of data, and privacy.

3. *Legislation* - Marilyn Moors, 424-0645; Bob Scheelen, 588-5631. This committee will review pending Maryland legislation for possible violations and infringments of civil liberties. We are interested in proposed legislation on state, local and county levels, and coordinate our activities with the Maryland Civil Liberties Union on State issues. Our efforts are directed toward informing the Executive Board and membership of impending issues, and preparing testimony. We need your help in keeping track of legislative matters which might not reach us, such as local issues.

4. *Public Employees and Labor* - Brint Dillingham, 270-3014; Jim Morrow, 460-1177. This committee will examine, investigate and act on the civil liberties problems of the growing public employee/labor movement in the County. This includes the civil liberties of those attempting to organize, bargain and/or strike. We are also concerned with the civil liberties of the unemployed.

5. *Police Brutality* - Tony Schmidt, 656-0694. This committee is presently tabulating and examining cases in an effort to establish the existence of specific acts or trends towards acts of police brutality.

6. *Poverty* - Ruth Langley, 424-5992. On the basis of an Economic Summary for the County, we will begin to reach those families who are dependent upon Food Stamps to determine how they are being affected by the attempts being made to eliminate many families from the program. We will also be focusing on the civil liberties of the County's non-English speaking people. Contact has been made with an Asian Language speaking group in an effort to learn about their specific problems, and we will also work with TESS and Eduardo to locate other Non-English speaking poor.

7. *Consumer Rights* - Ethel Ollivierre, 869-2036. The aim of this committee is to oversee the business practices of the large public and private corporations as they affect the rights of the private citizen and/or the general public.

In addition to the Standing Committees, we have established a "Volunteers" Committee, so that those members who are not interested in a specific committee area but who would like to get involved in ACLU activities may contact Lewis Lederer at 942-8723. Lewis will maintain a list of volunteers, including their interests and skills, so that when we have a case or project that requires assistance, we will be able to call upon those among the membership who would like to participate.

In the past year, our Chapter has been actively involved in approximately 25 cases, and we have received requests for assistance from more than 3 times that number. These cases will be highlighted in the April issue of *Civil Liberties*.

Prince George's County Chapter

Police and Sheriff's Department matters, First Amendment and Due Process issues in the schools, and employment discrimination have been in the forefront of the Prince George's County Chapter's concerns over the past year:

-- The Chapter won a suit on behalf of a security guard who was fired from his job at Goddard Space Flight Center because he wore his hair long *(Lindell v. Advance Security Systems)*.

-- PG-ACLU recently agreed to support the appeal of a woman fired by Prince George's County in retaliation for filing a discrimination charge against her agency and who prevailed in a hearing before the County's Personnel Board only to have the Circuit Court hand down a decision wiping out the right of County employees to have trial-type hearings before the Board *(Krulewec v. Prince George's County)*.

-- The Chapter has brought suit against the Prince George's Police Department to halt a practice under which, when the police make an arrest which they know to be unlawful, they coerce the arrested person into signing a civil release (giving up the right to sue the police for false arrest) in return for dropping the arrest charges *(Shulman v. Sweeney)*.

-- The Chapter has sued the County School Board for censoring the showing of the film "The Lottery" in school *(Hill v. Whiting)*.

-- A class action has been filed challenging the councilmanic districting of College Park as in violation of the "one-person, one-vote" rule by diluting the voting power of dormitory residents at the University of Maryland *(Dubois v. City of Colleg Park)*.

-- Chapter Vice-Chairperson Mary Terchek is serving on a task force established by the County Sheriff to write rules and regulations governing the conduct of Sheriff's Deputies.

-- Chapter Legal Director Allen M. Lenchek serves on another committee set up by the Sheriff, to investigate complaints from prisoners in the County Jail.

--In August, Chairperson Nancy T. Brown presented testimony before the County Council that was instrumental in inducing the Council to drop a proposal that would have required wide-ranging investigations into First-Amendment-protected "associations," including memberships in organizations, of persons nominated to appointive positions in County government.

-- Vice-Chairperson Mary Terchek testified before the PG School Board, condemning the Board's action in summarily removing materials from the curriculum without public involvement in the process. Terchek urged the Board to follow a policy under which groups that complain about specific instructional materials would be given an opportunity to suggest material to be *added* to the curriculum to counter the objectionable material rather than removing the offending material.

MEMBER INVOLVEMENT WANTED!

The Prince George's Chapter strongly believes that it can only be an effective force for civil liberties if it has the *active* support of its rank-and-file membership. You can support your Chapter in the following ways:

VOLUNTEER to work on a committee:
- to study the problems encounted by "exceptional children" and their families in obtaining treatment at public expense;
- to study discipline problems in the schools;
- to monitor municipal, County and State legislation and other activity for civil liberties issues.

ALERT PG-ACLU to civil liberties problems in your community.
SUGGEST activities you would like to see PG-ACLU undertake.
CALL Chairperson Nancy T. Brown: 262-0568.

WRITE PG-ACLU
Route 1, Box 4
Bowie MD 20715

ATTEND Executive Board meetings:
Third Thursday of each month
8:00 p.m.
Greenbelt Community Church
Hillside & Crescent Roads
Greenbelt, Maryland

Patuxent Institution

The Chapter is a member of the Maryland Coalition against Patuxent and supports its efforts to obtain legislation which would end indeterminate sentencing and involuntary psychotherapy at Patuxent.

Last spring, such legislation passed the Maryland House of Delegates, but not the Maryland Senate. The Coalition's goal is to complete the job this spring.

We urge ACLU members to support this effort. Call 539-5340, ext. 234, in Baltimore for further information.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
Suite 301 1345 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D.C.
Permit No. 42085

February 10, 1975

Ms. Ernestine Jackson
1601 Argonne Place, N.W. Apt. 333
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ms. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter concerning the rehabilitation problems and prison conditions of incarcerated female offenders. Since your correspondence deals with the general topic of prisons and rehabilitation, I am forwarding it to Mrs. Willie J. Hardy, Chairperson of the Public Safety Committee which is the Committee directly concerned with the Department of Corrections.

I appreciate your bringing the situation to my attention and I will consider your views should the Public Safety Committee present the problem to the Council.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

cc: Mrs. Willie J. Hardy, Chairperson
Public Safety Committee

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1/28/75

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: would be useful before [illegible]
[illegible]

Sandy Brown:

Sample II letter as outlined above

Lorraine McCottry

1601 Argonne Pl., N.W.
Apt. 333
Washington, D.C. 20009

Councilman Julius Hobson
District Building for the
District of Columbia
14th and E Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20004

February 18, 1975

Mr. Hayes W. Jones
District Sales Manager
American Airlines
1101 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Jones:

I am very sorry I was unable to attend special events celebrating Afro American History Week on the 13th. Due to work on the D.C. Supplemental Budget, I was unable to designate a staff member to represent me.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

American Airlines

February 5, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Sir:

American Airlines is happy to join the Washington community in the forty-ninth annual celebration of Afro-American History Week by paying tribute to the efforts of our black citizens to achieve their goal of unqualified participation in the life of our nation.

Certainly, the life of Mary McLeod Bethune is symbolic of that struggle. We invite you to meet with us in the laying of a commemorative wreath at the Bethune Memorial in Lincoln Park on Thursday, February 13th, at 10:30 in the morning.

Also, on that date, you are invited to be a guest of American Airlines for a special Afro-American History Luncheon in the Forum Room of the Shoreham Americana Hotel at 11:30 AM.

Your participation will be most welcome, and it is sincerely hoped that your schedule will permit you to be present.

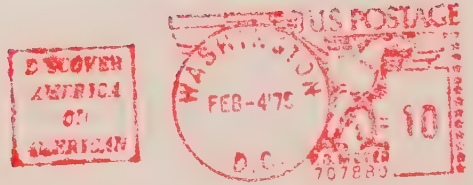
Sincerely,

Hayes Jones

Hayes W. Jones
District Sales Manager

HWJ:alm

RSVP - Hayes Jones: 296-1980



American Airlines
1101 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Council of the District of Columbia

Lorraine

Julius regrets —
maybe Pat would
like to attend
for him.

Inci

February 27, 1975

Mr. William T. Jones, Jr.
First Vice Chairman
D.C. Black Assembly
14 T Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 1975 concerning incidents related to unpaid parking tickets.

I appreciate your bringing the current parking situation to my attention and I shall keep your views in mind should the Public Safety Committee present the problem to the Council.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

cc: Mrs. Willie Hardy
Police Chief Cullinane

2/2

Lorraine —

Sample II letter forwarding to Willie — Julius supports his concern.

Thanks

WASHINGTON, D.C. BLACK ASSEMBLY
D.C.
GARY
D.C.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
2027 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AVENUE, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20020
(202) 678-2767

January 23, 1975

Honorable Willie J. Hardy
District of Columbia
City Council
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Moore:

Recently we have noted a high number of distasteful actions on the part of the Metropolitan Police Department to deal with citizens who have unpaid parking tickets.

A most recent incident involving a Mr. James Matthews, a city employee, found the police storming into his house at 11 p.m. to arrest his wife for $40.00 worth of parking tickets, which no doubt would have been paid by March 1975 at the latest.

The whole question of the current parking situation must be looked into. We recommend hearings forthwith. We assure you that many constituents are very much concerned about this problem.

Sincerely,

William T. Jones, Jr.

William T. Jones, Jr.
First Vice--Chairman

D. C. BLACK ASSEMBLY
14 T STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

WTJ:md

cc: Douglas Moore
Marion S. Barry
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Jerry A. Moore, Jr.

D. C. BLACK ASSEMBLY
14 T STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia
City Council
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

March 5, 1975

Mr. Harry Jefferson
2705 13th Street, N.E. #333
Washington, D.C. 20018

Dear Mr. Jefferson:

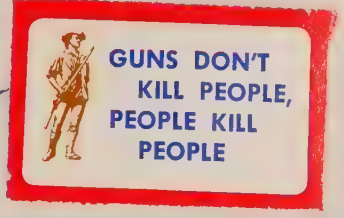
Thank you for your letter concerning the gun control legislation now pending before the City Council.

When the bill comes before the Council's Legislative Session for a vote, I will keep your views in mind.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember-at-large

Washington, DC 20018
Feb. 17 1975



The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Member, D.C. City Council
14th & E Streets
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Sir;

I am Sending you this letter in regards to the firearm Control Proposed By Councilmember Wilson: first Question I want to ask you is Have you ever been in a Strange Country, Where you Know the Enemy is Some where But you dont Know just Where & all you Have is an Empty Rifle How do you think you Would feel, I Can Tell you right full as — And that is going to Be the Same Way you Are going to feel if this Proposal of yours Goes Through, you do not Need Gun Control you need Crime Control. Like; if a Person is Caught in a Crime With a Gun the time is 5 Years, if Some get Shot 10 years in Either Case No time off No Probation Just 5-10 flat, and Some one dies Life And a lot of these People Will Stop & think first, You Will Never Stop all Killing. Cain Killed Able and there Was No Guns, all of these will Kill an Ax, Hammer, Knife, Stick, Brick, Depend who is on the other End.

Thank You, Harry Jefferson

HARRY JEFFERSON
2705 13th St. N E 333
Washington, DC 20018

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Member, D.C. City Council
14th & C^o Streets
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 4/6/75

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: You have tentatively accepted the engagement but have made it clear that possibly [illegible] will [illegible] make it

Pat attended

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry:

television/26
radio/fm90.9

3620 27th street, south
arlington, virginia 22206
703/820-4500

weta
public broadcasting in the nation's capital

March 31, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
District of Columbia City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

4:00

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Thank you for agreeing to appear on WETA-TV's five-part special on the D.C. Budget, THE BILLION DOLLAR QUESTION. We will expect you on Wednesday, April 9 at ~~4~~6:00 p.m. at our studios. The shows will be seen nightly April 7 through April 11 at ~~4:00~~ 10:00 p.m.

This five-part special is designed to make citizens more aware of the mechanics and the implications of the current ongoing processing of the District of Columbia Government's budget for Fiscal Year 1976. We want you to discuss the recent public hearings and the recommendations of your committee. In this manner, we hope to document this historic process and to clearly define the city's choices and alternatives in real terms, and explain what whose choices will mean to the city's residents both in funding and in distributing those funds.

The format of the series will consist of interviews of District of Columbia Committee Chairpersons by a member of the local news media familiar with the workings of the District Government.

A reminder about the directions to WETA. Take 95 South, from the 14th Street Bridge. Take the exit marked "Glebe Road-Shirlington". Follow the Shirlington signs to the traffic light. Bear right over a short bridge and make an immediate left.

Looking forward to an informative and enlightening series.

Sincerely,

Sam Johnson

Samuel Johnson
Manager, Public Affairs

RECEIVED
APR 2 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

SJ:mm

weta

public broadcasting in the nation's capital

television/26
radio/fm 90.9

3620 27th street, south
arlington, virginia 22206

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
District of Columbia City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

May 5, 1975

Mr. James Jones
Director
Youth Opportunity Services
District Building, 14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Jones:

Please provide me with a list of Neighborhood Planning Council Chairpersons and their mailing addresses, if available. I am currently compiling a mailing list and would like to include these persons on both the Council and the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs list. If you have any other suggestions for inclusion, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

May 5, 1975

Mr. James Jones
Director
Youth Opportunity Services
District Building, 14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Jones:

Please provide me with a list of Neighborhood Planning Council Chairpersons and their mailing addresses, if available. I am currently compiling a mailing list and would like to include these persons on both the Council and the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs list. If you have any other suggestions for inclusion, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

May 5, 1975

Mr. James Jones
Director
Youth Opportunity Services
District Building, 14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Jones:

Please provide me with a list of Neighborhood Planning Council Chairpersons and their mailing addresses, if available. I am currently compiling a mailing list and would like to include these persons on both the Council and the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs list. If you have any other suggestions for inclusion, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

File

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

17 June 1975

Mr. Tom Jones
General Manager
WHUR Radio Station
2600 - 4th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20059

Dear Mr. Jones:

I recently received a copy of a letter that was forwarded to your radio station from Reginald Payne, an inmate at Lorton who is Founder/Director, Talicc, Incorporated (Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee). Mr. Payne has voiced an appeal to radio stations WHUR, WOOK and WOL to have a joint radiothon to raise $150,000 to start a pilot training program for inmates at Lorton Reformatory.

Within our system of government and within the structured penal institutions programs, many efforts have been attempted and many solutions approached to successfully habilitate law offenders to the point of being productive citizens in the free community. However, when such an effort is conceived and communicated from within the penal institution by the inmates themselves, a special patronage would seem appropriate.

I support the Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee, Incorporated, and urge your station to become involved in this radiothon.

Sincerely,

David A. Clarke
Councilmember, Ward One

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

17 June 1975

Mr. E. Carlton Myers
General Manager, WOOK Radio Station
5321 First Place, N. E.
20011

Dear Mr. Myers:

I recently received a copy of a letter that was forwarded to your radio station from Reginald Payne, an inmate at Lorton who is Founder/Director, Talico, Incorporated (Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee). Mr. Payne has voiced an appeal to radio stations WHUR, WOOK and WOL to have a joint radiothon to raise $150,000 to start a pilot

Within our system of government and within the structured penal institutions programs, many efforts have been attempted and many solutions approached to successfully rehabilitate law offenders to the point of being productive citizens in the free community. However, when such an effort is conceived and communicated from within the penal institution by the inmates themselves, a special patronage would seem appropriate.

Committee, Incorporated, and urge your station to become involved in this radiothon.

Sincerely,

David A. Clarke
Councilmember, Ward One

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Mr. Cortez Thompson
Director of Programs
WOL Radio Station
1680 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.

June 17, 1975

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I recently received a letter that was forwarded to your radio station from Reginald Payne, an inmate at Lorton who is Founder/Director, Talice, Incorporated (Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee). Mr. Payne has voiced an appeal to radio stations WHUR, WOOK and WOL to have a joint radiothon to raise $150,000 to start a pilot training program for inmates at Lorton Reformatory.

Within our system of government and within the structured penal institutions programs, many efforts have been attempted and many solutions approached to successfully habilitate law offenders to the point of being productive citizens in the free community. However, when such an effort is conceived and communicated from within the penal institutions by the inmates themselves, a special patronage would seem appropriate.

I support the Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee, Incorporated, and urge your station to become involved in this radiothon.

David A. Clarke
Councilmember, Ward One

TRAIN-A-LORTON INMATE COORDINATING COMMITTEE, INC.
INSIDE CHAPTER
Box 25
Lorton, Va. 22079

Talicc, Inc.

Reginald Payne
Founder/Director

Ernest L. Bellamy
Assistant Director

Executive Secretary
Joseph Newman

****

Mr. Andre Perry
Program Director
WHUR Radio
2400 4th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

May 19, 1975

Dear Mr. Perry:

In the past, your radio station, along with radio stations WOL, and WOOK has been concerned and involved with the community in terms of problems; but most of all you have always kept the community informed and aware of what is taken place in our city as well as around the world. Therefore, this letter is written as a formal introduction to Talicc, Inc. (Train-A-Lorton Inmate Coordinating Committee, Inc.) which is also community involved and concerned with the continued growth, productivity and general safety of the residents of our city. Our interest and concern is centered around crimes committed by ex-offenders released by the D.C. Department of Corrections, allegedly, rehabilitated.

Since Talicc, Inc. has not been funded to carry out the objectives of the organization, we are appealing to your radio station, along with raido stations WOOK and WOL to assist us in starting a pilot training program, here at Lorton, by holding a joint Radiothon to raise funds to sponsor the inmates in programs that will guarantee them suitable employment upon their release.

Currently, the D.C. Department of Corrections, due to insufficient allocation of funds, do not now and never has had the type of training programs designed to allow a person to obtain suitable employment upon their release. This is why 3 out of every 5 crimes committed in D.C. is committed by ex-offenders released by the D.C. Department of Corrections. This, however, is not just a problem that exist with the D.C. Department of Corrections. Prison systems across the country do not receive funds to set up suitable and meaningful training programs. But this is by design.

Prison systems were never designed to, so call, rehabilitate. They were designed to warehouse the poor and the oppressed people of this country, and to create jobs for the middle class, i.e. policemen, judges, probation officers, and all other personnel that is afiliated with the criminal injustice systems across this country. The reality of it all lies in the fact that the United States of America do not have enough jobs to meet the needs of the people. Proof of this was illustrated when the U.S. soldiers were returning after their tour of duty in Vietnam. Radio, Television and the various news medias were appealing to various places of business to hire the veterans returning from Vietnam. The United States didn't have enough jobs to accommodate the soldiers returning from Vietnam. So suppose everybody locked up within the thirty five hundred (3500) prisons across the country decided that they didn't want to return to a life of crime upon their release. Suppose they decided that they wanted to work and lead a normal life and raise their children. And suppose all of the welfare recipients and those receiving unemployment benefits decided that they wanted to work. And suppose there weren't anymore wars to send soldiers to. WHERE WOULD THESE PEOPLE WORK? Again, the reality of it all is, the United States do not have enough jobs to meet the needs of the people, and prison systems are designed to warehouse those people whose background dictates to them that they will not be able to obtain a job to live on, or even near the subsistence level of existence. Subsequently, these people are forced, in the name of survival, to commit crimes.

Talicc, Inc. was established and organized to sponsor training for men and women housed within the D.C. Department of Corrections. That is, training in the type of trades and skills that will meet the needs and interest of the incarcerates and the demands of the D.C. Community to which one day we will return. This, unquestionabley is the key to True Rehabilitation, and nothing short of this can, or ever will bring about True Rehabilitation.

On Wednesday, May 14, 1975, I, along with four other representatives of Talicc, Inc. met with the Director and Assistant Director of the Institute of Basic Skills relative to bringing suitable programs within the institution. Enclosed is material on the programs we discussed at the meeting, which include a price list for the various courses. The courses we have selected to began the pilot program are:

1. Typing/Shorthand - number 7 on the price list.
   (cost - $14,805.00 f/15 students)

2. Office Machine Technician/Selectric Course:
   numbers 14 & 15 on price list.
   (cost f/combined courses - $30,340.00 f/15 students)

3. Data Processing Computer Programming and Assistance Analysis.
   number 25 on price list. (cost - f/15 students - $44,925.00)

To sponsor forty five (45) inmates in the above named programs, come to a total of $90,070.00. However, our goal on the Radiothon would be $150.000.00 because we want to continue these programs, while continuing to come up with funds from the community, since the government will never, ever give up enough funds to set up suitable programs, because again, prisons are not designed to rehabilitate.

While $150.000.00 seems like a lot of money, when considering the money that is spent per year to house, clothes and feed 45 inmates(that is doing no telling how many years), we are coming out cheaper. Also, it is quite possible that one of these inmates could take a life, or lives in the commission of a crime if he is released back into the community untrained and unskilled to find suitable employment. We will contact every place of business within the Washington Metropolitan area to let them know of the Radiothon and to ask for their support and contributions as soon as we receive a commitment from you and the other radio stations to put on the Radiothon.

What we are asking by requesting the radio stations to join and hold a Radiothon is more thatn just to train men in Lorton. We are asking you to assist us in setting a precedent in corrections by making the D.C. Department of Corrections the very first prison system within the United States of America that actually protects the community from crimes by ex-offenders by training the incarcerates in suitable skills and trades prior to their release back into the community. And this is only the beginning.

Before the week is out we will be appealing to congressman Walter Fauntroy to assist us by having members of the Black Caucas to support our efforts by appealing to entertainers such as Marvin Gaye, who is a Washingtonian, Issac Hayes, whose wife is a Washingtonian and other top name entertainers that has put on free shows, here at Lorton, to do a benefit concert in the RFK Stadium in late summer or early fall. The funds from this benefit will be utilized to continue the sponsoring of training for men and women housed within the D.C. Department of Corrections and to expand our ideas of rehabilitation to other cities.

Because of the amount of funds we are trying to raise, we would like for the Radiothon to be held on a week-end, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Also, on one of those days, if possible, we would like for you, along with the other stations, to set up operations and phones here at Lorton where the community can call in and talk direct and ask the inmates questions concerning the new programs coming in, the programs the institution is currently offering, etc.

In closing, I would like to say, out of all the community services you have given our city, this would have to be considered one of the very best.

Ms. Ethel Burch, Acting Director and Ms. Vivian Lambert, Director of the Public Relations Department of Talicc, Inc. will be in touch with you regarding this correspondence.

Thanking you in advance for your time and trusting that your response to this request is favorable in the name and interest of justice, rehabilitation and the future of our community. We are

With You In Our Struggle,

Reginald Payne
Founder/Director
f/Talicc, Inc.

RGP/rgp
cc:

Box 25
Lorton, Virginia
22079

Absalom Jordan

WRC-TV

1975

July 2, 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia Council
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius:

We enclose herewith the audio tape of the interview of Mr. Absalom Jordan on the 'One-To-One' program as broadcast by WRC-TV on Sunday, June 29, 1975, at 12 Noon, and WRC/WKYS on Sunday, June 29, 1975, at 7:30 AM and 11:30AM.

During this program Mr. Jordan made some remarks about you. We hereby offer you the opportunity to respond, by appearing on a WRC-TV Public Affairs program to be broadcast on either July 20, 1975, or July 27, 1975. We would also carry your response on WRC/WKYS at an appropriate time.

If you wish to avail yourself of this opportunity, please contact Ms. Jane Cohen, 686-4085, who will make the appropriate arrangements.

Very truly yours,

J. Taber Bolden, Jr.

cc: Ms. Jane Cohen
Mr. Harold Green

WRC-TV

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.

[illegible] NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. [illegible]

August 6, 1975

Dr. John L. Johnson
President
D.C. Mental Health Association
2101 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am sorry I will be unable to join you on the International Boat Ride in support of D.C. Mental Health Association.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

District of Columbia
Mental Health Association

2101 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W. - WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009 - 462-1122

letter of regret

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.

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Associate Director

July 24, 1975

City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Council Member:

On Sunday, August 31st, the D.C. Mental Health Association is sponsoring an International Boat Ride on the Potomac. The cruise begins at 7:00 p.m., and free food and drink and live music for dancing will be on board. Tickets are $10.00 each, or $100.00 for a table of ten.

The Association is a volunteer citizens organization dedicated to the promotion of mental health and the prevention and treatment of mental illness. We cordially invite you, who share with us a deep commitment toward bettering the lives of the people of the District of Columbia, to join us for a lively evening. If you cannot be with us in person, we would very much appreciate any contributions you feel able to give. Both tickets and donations are, of course, tax deductible.

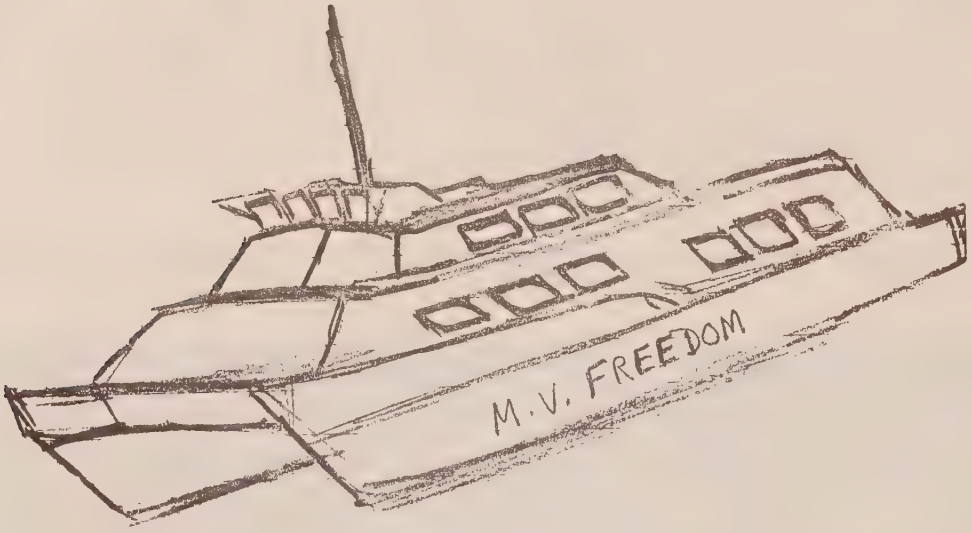
We hope that you will be able to be with us. For reservations or further information, write the DCMHA office or call us at 462-1122.

Sincerely,

John L. Johnson

John L. Johnson, Ed.D.
President

JOIN THE D.C. MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION IN ITS FIRST ANNUAL BENEFIT INTERNATIONAL BOAT RIDE ON THE



SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1975 7 p.m.

DEPARTS FROM PIER 4,
6th and WATER STREETS, S.W.

FREE FOOD FREE DRINKS
LIVE MUSIC DANCING
GLASS ENCLOSED
AIR CONDITIONED DECKS

DONATION: $10.00
TAX DEDUCTION

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CALL 462-1122

District of Columbia
Mental Health Association
2101 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

WASHINGTON, D.C.
PM
24 JUL
GUARD AND RESERVE
PLOYER RECOGNITION
ONTH—JUNE 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

October 7, 1975

Mr. Westbrook Jackson
Program Chairperson
Anacostians of the Year Awards
3800 V Street, S.E, Suite 202
Washington, D.C. 20020

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I am sorry I will not be able to attend the Anacostians of the Year Awards Dinner on Friday, November 21, 1975.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

November 21

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 10-2-75

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

_____

Pat Miner: _____

_____

_____

Lou Aronica: _____

_____

_____

Sandy Brown: _____

_____

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Lorraine McCottry: request

_____

_____

Alice Blue:

_____

Anacostians Of The Year Awards

Southeast Athletic Association, Inc.

September 23, 1975

Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia City Councilmember
14th & E. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilmember Hobson,Sr.:

The Southeast Athletic Association Inc., will be hosting it's first annual "ANACOSTIANS OF THE YEAR AWARDS DINNER" on Friday, November 21, 1975, at the St. Thomas Moore Church, located at 4th Street, S. E.

Winners of the awards will be those citizens in the Anacostia Area whose names have been submitted to the Southeast Athletic Association Inc., for their outstanding achievements and contributions to this community. In announcing the cooperation of the Association in sponsoring the first awards dinner, John W. Blake, President, of the Association, said, "He believes that every community resident of the Anacostia Area should be given as many opportunities as possible to feel pride in the community and in fellow Anacostians who contributed significantly to improving our quality of life." It is our hope that everyone's sense of community spirit will be a little stronger and their pride a little greater as a result of this recognition.

Citizens of Anacostia, as well as former Anacostians now living elsewhere in the District, Maryland , and Virginia will be considered for awards. A nine-member panel will make the selections on the basis of the individuals' contribution to the Anacostia Community during the past year. Those wishing to nominate persons for the 1975 awards should send names and supporting information to the Anacostians of the Year Awards, 3800 V.Street, S. E., Suite 202, Washington, D. C. 20020, not later than October 10, 1975.

Tickets for the dinner are $9.50 each, with tables of ten costing $100.00 each. Organizations and Businesses will be listed as supporters of the program for $150.00. The evening will include a cocktail hour beginning at 7:00 p.m., the dinner at 7:30 p.m., a fashion show, presentation of awards, and dancing to the music of one of Anacostia's most popular bands.

- more -

To order tickets call the Association's Office at 575-0405 or send a written request with a check or money order to the Southeast Athletic Association, Inc., 3800 V. Street, S. E., Suite 202, Washington, D. C. 20020. Contributions are Tax deductible.

The Southeast Athletic Association Inc., is a non-profit organization of young men and women from various age groups dedicated to providing services to the Anacostia Community.

"COME OUT AND JOIN US"

The success of this project depends on your support.

Sincerely yours,

Westbrook Jackson

Westbrook Jackson
Program Chairperson

WBJ/dcd

October 20, 1975

Mr. Joseph Judge
Chemistry Department
Beeghly Chemistry Building
American University
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. Judge:

I read with interest the October 16th article in the Washington Star about the work your group has done in developing the technology for recovering methane gas from municipal garbage and sewage for using it as fuel.

Currently, the City Council is considering the expenditure of $9.6 million for the design and construction of a resource recovery facility at Lorton, Virginia. We wish to make sure that the District has explored all possible alternatives before committing the City Council to a particular mode of resource recovery.

I would appreciate it if you could send me a list of the people within the District Government whom you contacted and the results of these contacts. I feel that the District may have failed to renew all aspects of resource recovery and believe that the system developed by the American University should be examined more closely.

Also, please find enclosed a packet of materials stating my position on the present resource recovery project proposed in the FY 1976 capital budget. I would be pleased to have any comments or suggestions which you may have.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember at Large

Enclosures

JUST ECONOMICS

Movement for Economic Justice

VOL. 3, NO. 10 NOVEMBER 1975

Second congress of Neighborhoods Unifying Project in Maryland draws more than 1,500 delegates. See page 4.

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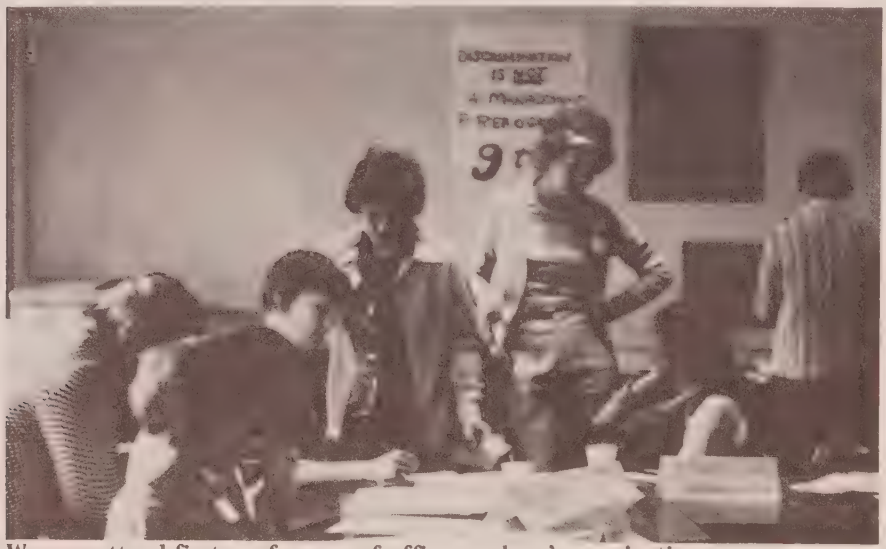
Insurance firm is target of campaign

Marsh and McLennan is the world's largest insurance brokerage house and likes to fancy itself a leader in the insurance business. Its ads boast: "When it comes to insurance, come to the leader."

But the working women at M&M's offices around the country have a different view. They see it as a leader in discrimination against women and have launched a "tri-city" campaign against the firm.

Three working women's organizations–9 to 5 of Boston, Women Employed of Chicago and San Francisco's Women Organized for Employment–kicked off their campaign on October 19.

Their goals include forcing M&M to develop meaningful timetables for training and promoting women and minorities, a job-posting system for all jobs and on-the-job training programs that would enable clerical workers to move into professional positions.



Women attend first conference of office workers' organizations.

'Trust us'

On October 15, the Chicago group met with a team of M&M officials, headed by Bob Judd, a vice president from the home office in New York, who was flown in especially for the occasion.

The women got some interesting replies, such as:

- There may have been some problems in the past, but good changes are in the making. Trust us.
- Distributing in writing things such as job descriptions, salary ranges and new salary guidelines serves no useful purpose.
- As of January 1, M&M will begin a job-posting system for all *non-management* positions.

Cathy Blount of the Women Employed staff said that since the October 15 meeting, women in all three cities have leafleted M&M offices and are developing sex discrimination complaints to be filed early next year with selected state agencies.

In addition, she said, the groups are organizing inside the firms. In Chicago, the company has responded by calling women employees together for meetings with management in an attempt to cool the organizing efforts.

Numbers tell the story

As Blount says, "statistics show exactly where M&M is at, in terms of minorities."

According to 1974 government figures, only 80 of the 1,101 officials, managers and supervisors in all of M&M's offices are women. That comes to a whopping 4.4%.

In contrast, 82% of the women employed by M&M work at low-paying clerical jobs. And of the nearly 6,000 employees, only 214 are black women–181 of whom are in clerical positions.

To date, M&M has acknowledged the sex discrimination problem in only a cursory way. Its July 31, 1974, affirmative action guide calls for the company to "strive" to fill 19% of all positions that pay $10,400 a year or more with women.

As 9 to 5 points out, "that means that 81% of those jobs will remain in the male domain." And to add insult to injury, the guide says that the achievement of the 19% goal need not be accomplished in one year.

Legal fight vowed

A recent 9 to 5 newsletter sums up the situation this way:

"M&M's discriminatory employment practices are clearly illegal. We may not be able to change their basic philosophy about women, but we can force them to obey the laws. Chicago, Boston and San Francisco will coordinate efforts to expose M&M's practices, to file charges with the government, and to inform M&M customers about what kind of company they are doing business with."

The decision to launch the M&M campaign was reached at the first national conference of women office workers' organizations, which was held September 13 and 14 in Boston.

Also attending the conference were representatives of Women Office Workers of New York, City Women for Action of Boston and observers from Philadelphia and Cleveland.

A sense of unity

Janet Selcer of the 9 to 5 staff termed the conference "a huge success" and said it gave the women "a real sense of national unity."

Jean Tepperman, author of *Not Machines, Not Servants: Office Workers Organize* spoke on "How Is Management Responding to the Office Workers Movement."

The conference also included discussion sessions about on-the-job organizing, past campaigns of the groups and ways to recruit new members, raise funds and hold successful meetings.

Staff members of the various groups had been in contact with each other previously, but the conference gave members the first chance to meet each other and exchange ideas. Because this proved so exciting, the groups decided to maintain a formal communications network between them.

9 to 5, 140 Clarendon St., Boston, MASS. 02116

Six Minnesota counties form ARISE

The Organization for a Better Rice County won its first victory in the summer of 1974 when the City Council in Faribault, Minnesota, agreed to start a dial-a-bus service for senior citizens.

It was a major breakthrough for senior citizens in the area, and during the next year OBRC – which began as a small group of welfare and food commodity recipients – broadened its constituency to include the working poor and some middle-class people.

The first year saw the group win victories on welfare and housing issues. Since then, it has worked on housing and food programs and forced the city government to use Community Development funds for housing code enforcement and repairs, rather than on new tennis courts and parks.

The mayor of Faribault complained publicly that the group had a negative attitude and was only out to get publicity. But folks in the surrounding counties had a different idea. They wanted an organization like OBRC to tackle the problems in their counties.

OBRC could not respond to all the requests for help, but did manage to get chapters going in several counties by lending funds and staff from its own organization.

This summer, all the chapters joined together to form one organization – ARISE (Against Rural Injustice for Social Equality).

A big step

Phyllis Hanson, coordinator of ARISE, said OBRC "decided to take the big step because, although it was begun for the purpose of Rice County people . . . we felt the need was so great in other areas we could not justify turning these people away. We felt it was time to ask our funders for more money to allow us to operate in some of the areas which were petitioning us, and the growth began."

This month, the first ARISE board meeting was held, and, Hanson said, "it was a fantastic thing." Before the folks even got introduced to each other they jumped into a discussion of how to tackle an organizational problem in one of the counties. "It was a tremendous, together group," Hanson said.

ARISE has organizations in six counties: Mower, Steele, Dakota, Crow Wing, Waseca and Rice. The headquarters will remain in Faribault.

According to Hanson, ARISE now has about 1,500 members. The majority – about 1,000 – are in Rice County.

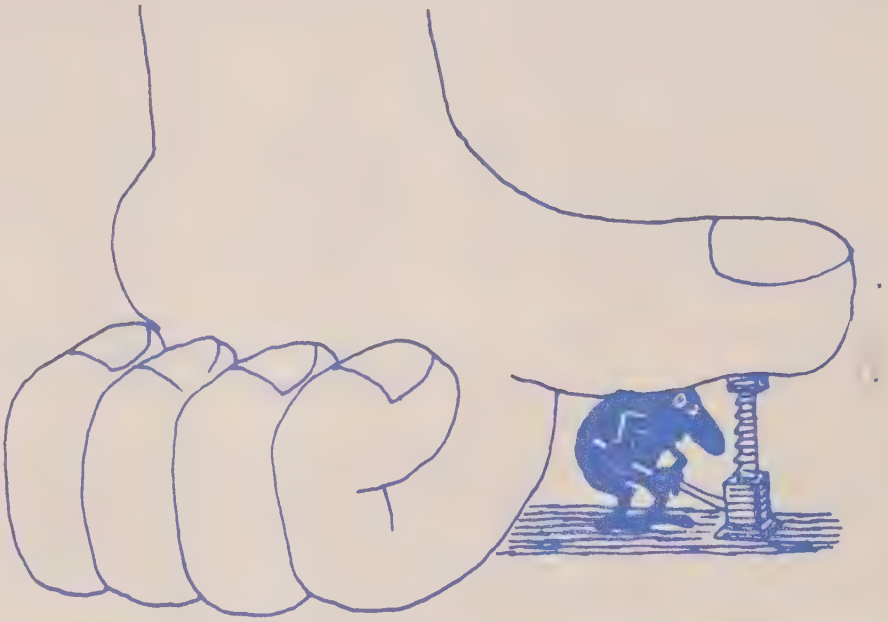
Neighborhood work begins

When OBRC was formed, it worked on either county-wide or city-wide issues. Now with a more substantial membership, it is ready to work on neighborhood issues, Hanson said. Residents in the northern area of Faribault have started a campaign to get several dangerous gasoline tanks moved out of their neighborhood, and in the southeast part of town ARISE members are attempting to get traffic lights installed at dangerous intersections.

Members in Northfield, also in Rice County, recently won a campaign to get pay raises for city employees and are working to get a breakfast program started in the public schools.

Mower County is the second-oldest ARISE chapter, Hanson said, and "has gotten big enough to have internal problems, so we are in a reorganization process there." But work on issues hasn't stopped. In October, the group won dial-a-bus service, which began operation this month.

Mower County's biggest campaign – one still in progress – involves a battle with the Austin city fathers over a plan to relocate 40 families. For years, the families tried to get the city to annex their area so they could have city water and sewage. The city refused, saying the cost was prohibitive. Now, however, the city plans to use its Community Development funds to relocate the families, annex the area and make it into a park. At present, ARISE plans to form a watchdog committee to make sure the families get a fair deal in the relocation process.



More campaigns planned

The Crow Wing County chapter held its organizational meeting on October 9. On a county-wide level, the group plans to monitor the Food Stamp outreach program because practically no outreach work is being done. Residents in Brainard are launching a campaign to force the school system to set up its own special education classes. Children needing special education now have to be bused to another city, where they are charged tuition.

Chapters in Dakota and Waseca Counties also were formed in October. The Waseca group plans to work on housing and Food Stamp issues and to get traffic

(cont'd page 12)

More than 1,500 attend NUP congress

High utility bills, poor police protection and "blockbusting" real estate tactics were among the issues targeted for change at the second annual Six-Town Community Congress of the Neighborhoods Uniting Project held November 1 in Prince George's County, Maryland.

More than 1,500 delegates attended the Congress, where the officers' election turned into a struggle between the strong senior citizens' bloc and a coalition of "juniors."

Myrtsie Cruz of Cottage City, a junior, won the office of president by only 25 votes, defeating the incumbent, Cora Wood, who is a member of the advisory board of the Six-Town Senior Clinic.

Other new officers are: Dan Wendel, first vice president; Karl Matthes, second vice president; Margaret Crouch, recording secretary; Evelyn Lycette, corresponding secretary; Ed Pariseau, treasurer; and Bob Seabolt, financial secretary.

Utilities given priority

Named as a high priority issue among the 27 resolutions passed at the Congress was a proposal to work with the Maryland Action Coalition to seek passage of a "Fair Share" utility bill and establishment of a Citizens Utility Board.

The group also voted to hold public meetings with real estate companies in the six-town area in order to stop blockbusting tactics. "Both whites and blacks get cheated in the process," the group said, "while the real estate companies walk away with the profits."

NUP pledged to tell the realtors: "Don't call us, we'll call you if we want to sell our homes."

A resolution on police protection pointed out that Prince George's County had not hired a new police officer in over a year, despite the fact that $262,000 had been allocated during the past two years for hiring new officers.

Police sought

The resolution called for NUP to seek better police protection "by whatever means at its disposal" and specifically asked that foot patrols be instituted in the six-town area.

The group also came down hard on a local adult book store. It made plans to meet with the owner and operator of the store to encourage them "not to peddle smut in our neighborhoods." NUP complained that the owner, who also owns a couple of dry cleaning businesses, apparently was more interested in clean shirts than clean minds.

Other resolutions called for the group to hire a full-time tenant organizer and to work towards exempting persons aged 80 or over from property taxes.

In a related matter, it recently was announced that the two-year-old organization had received a $48,500 grant from the Campaign for Human Development. CHD is sponsored by the United States Catholic Conference and offers funds for self-help programs around the country.

NUP, 3706 Rhode Island Ave., Mt. Ranier, MD 20822

RIWA holds convention

About 600 delegates attended the fourth annual convention of the Rhode Island Workers Association on October 27 in Johnston and passed 29 resolutions on unemployment, housing, health care and utilities.

One upshot of the meeting was an invitation for the Association to send delegates to the state AFL-CIO's legislative conference in December.

Tom Policaskro, president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, attended the convention as a special guest and was particularly impressed by the group's stance on unemployment issues, according to George Nee, project director for the Association.

Charles Thomas of Pawtuckett, a retired truck driver and former member of the Teamsters Union, was elected president of the Association. Other new officers are Bob Martin, vice president; Ann Sliney, treasurer; Marie Thomas, sergeant-at-arms; Lois Moon, secretary; and Manny Lopes, trustee. Bob Girourd was reelected a trustee.

Welfare program challenged

Thomas pledged to fight President Ford's proposals to cut back on the Food Stamp program and also said he would seek to stop the $.50 an hour program for welfare recepients who work for the City of Pawtuckett. Thomas wants to see them put on the city payroll and receive at least minimum wages.

A key resolution passed by the group calls for its members to begin a campaign to force hospitals in the state to comply with the Hill Burton Act of 1946, which states that hospitals receiving federal funds are obligated to provide free or reduced cost care to the needy.

"Hospitals are breaking the law in order to keep people ignorant of their rights to free health care," the group proclaimed.

The Hill Burton campaign will be the Association's major effort in coming months.

Other resolutions adopted by the group included proposals to work with the Coalition for Consumer Justice to force Rhode Island utilities to institute "Lifeline" rates; to step up the group's fight to abolish fuel adjustment charges on utility bills; and to seek state legislation to give consumers the option of buying drugs by a specified brand name or by the less expensive generic name.

Another resolution called for the Association members to actively support the United Farm Workers by not buying California table grapes, iceberg lettuce or Gallo wines.

The Association, which has a large Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking membership, also resolved to make itself a polylingual organization and to translate all literature and information into both Spanish and Portuguese.

In keeping with this, all proceedings at the convention were simultaneously translated into Portuguese for the benefit of the 250 Portuguese immigrant delegates.

RIWA, 212 Union St., Room 206, Providence, RI 02903

WUN adopts constitution, selects issues

Wilmington United Neighborhoods held its first annual Community Congress on November 9, during which a constitution was adopted and 32 resolutions passed.

More than 870 delegates representing 203 organizations attended. Gail Cincotta of Chicago, president of the National Peoples Action on Housing, was a guest speaker.

"People working together bring results," she told the delegates. "Things don't just automatically happen."

Under the constitution, WUN's boundaries are to include only the city of Wilmington and neighborhoods touching its borders. Proposals to include the entire state of Delaware were voted down.

One resolution passed by the group called for WUN to seek public hearings on a plan by the Wilmington Medical Center to close the General and Memorial Hospitals and build a new 800-bed facility in Stanton. The plan would have a "negative impact" on the economic status of the north Wilmington area, the group said, and would put a hardship on senior citizens and other persons without a means of transportation to Stanton.

HUD meeting slated

WUN also passed a resolution to send a delegation to Washington to meet with Carla Hill, HUD secretary, to discuss poor inspection of FHA housing in Wilmington. The local FHA office has been "dragging its feet" in reimbursing owners of defective housing, the group said, adding that it would put pressure on the state legislature to see that the problem is dealt with.

In other resolutions, WUN pledged to set up a watchdog housing committee to see that absentee landlords are forced to comply with state regulations on deteriorating housing and to support a bill before the state legislature that would allow consumers a choice of buying brand name drugs or the less expensive generic name drugs.

In a resolution on utilities, the group charged that the state Public Service Commission "over the past three years has allowed the utilities which they control to increase electric and gas rates far in excess of the average rate of inflation."

WUN said it would meet with the utility commissioners and demand an end to unfair and unnecessary automatic fuel adjustment clauses; higher rates for homeowners than for industrial users; and charges for taxes the utilities never paid.

Grant announced

In other action at the Congress, the executive director of the Campaign for Human Development announced that WUN had been granted $46,850. He said most of the funds would go toward staff salaries.

New officers elected at the Congress were: Reverend Joseph Schwartz, president; Irene Roles, first vice president; Ethel Tynes, second vice president; Elizabeth Murphy, corresponding secretary; and Frank Rivera, recording secretary.

WUN was formed in January of 1974 to assist in the development of new neighborhood organizations and provide staff support to existing neighborhood groups.

Issues the various organizations have worked on range from recreation, neighborhood security and sewage disposal to water tax breaks for senior citizens and housing problems.

WUN's major contribution has been providing trained staff members to assist the various groups. Most of its funds are used for that purpose.

It has a sponsoring committee of clergymen representing churches that have donated funds, but its policy is determined by a board made up of neighborhood people.

As a result of the constitution adopted at the Congress, WUN is now "an organization of organizations." Its purpose, as stated in the constitution, is "to unite all people of Wilmington in an organization concerned with the common problems of the city which will provide a forum for discussion of solutions and their implementation."

WUN, 1300 N. Broom St., Wilmington, DEL 19806

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ROBIN HOOD was right !

from

Movement for Economic Justice
1611 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
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Textile workers wage fight for contract

The J.P. Stevens Company just doesn't give up.

Although in the past 12 years the National Labor Relations Board has found Stevens guilty of plenty of labor law violations—13, to be exact— Stevens is up to its old union-busting games again.

This time it's in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, where Stevens, the nation's second largest textile manufacturer, has seven plants.

On August 28, 1974, workers in the seven plants voted 1,685 to 1,448 to join the Textile Workers Union of America.

The *New York Times* heralded it as "a major step toward unionization of the largely unorganized and traditionally low wage textile industry. . . "

Over a year later, the workers still don't have a contract with Stevens.

The reason?

Union leaders say it's simply because Stevens, which has an extensive history of labor law violations, is once again trying to circumvent the law in hopes that time will wear down the workers' spirit and that the whole unionizing effort will collapse.

According to Sol Stetin, general president of the Textile Workers Union, J. P. Stevens is a company with this to offer: low wages, hazardous working conditions and miserable health and welfare benefits.

A threat to justice

But the fact that Stevens has stalled for 15 months in signing a contract in Roanoke Rapids, Stetin says, poses a threat to "our whole system of justice." It is a situation that jeopardizes workers not only in the textile industry but workers "in all of the South."

Delegates at the AFL-CIO's 1975 convention agreed with Stetin. They passed a resolution stating that ". . . J. P. Stevens is challenging not only TWUA but the labor movement in general and the entire concept of law and order in our society."

The delegates also pledged their full support to Roanoke Rapids workers, saying they would resort to a consumer boycott of Stevens products if necessary.

'No' to arbitration

The major roadblock the company has thrown up, according to Paul Swaity, national organizing director for TWUA, is its refusal to agree to an arbitration procedure.

"The contract is not really the prime issue," Swaity said. "Any part of the contract is meaningless without arbitration. . . You can have a contract without many things, but if you don't have some way of resolving the day-to-day grievances, a contract is meaningless."

After 15 months of bargaining, the union has won only one concession from Stevens—the right to put its literature on company bulletin boards.

"They just simply have refused to give us anything we can live with," Swaity said.

In Roanoke Rapids, contract negotiations are continuing and the workers' morale has remained high, according to Clyde Bush, one of TWUA's international representatives there.

The workers rally

On August 24, more than 1,200 Stevens workers marched up Main Street in 97-degree weather to show their determination to win a contract.

In a speech after the march, Stetin told them: "We will never give up this cause. Absolutely no way."

Other speakers at the rally included LaDonna Harris of Oklahoma, who compared Stevens workers with farm workers and coal miners in their struggle for economic justice; United States Representative Charles B. Rangell, Democrat of

(con't on page 10)

Brown Lung Association files 70 claims

On November 12, in coordinated actions in three cities, 70 disabled textile mill workers filed claim for workmen's compensation for Brown Lung. The mass filings were coordinated by the Carolina Brown Lung Association.

Brown Lung, which is the common name for Byssinosis, is a disabling respiratory disease caused by the inhalation of minute particles of cotton dust over a period of years. There are estimated to be 30 to 40 thousand Brown Lung victims in the Carolinas and as many as 100,000 nationwide.

One group of Brown Lung Association members from Greensboro and Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, delivered 30 claims for compensation to the state Industrial Commission in Raleigh and met with three of the Commissioners.

Twenty-seven claims were brought to the South Carolina Industrial Commission in Columbia by some 60 Brown Lung Association members. They met with the head of the Commission, who promised to "do everything possible to help."

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, 10 members held a press conference at the County Courthouse and dashed to the mailbox together in the rain to send their claims up to Columbia.

Few claims paid

Until this action by the Brown Lung Association, less than 10 claims for compensation for the disease had ever been filed in South Carolina. None of these claims have been paid. In North Carolina, more than 36 claims for compensation for Brown Lung have been paid since 1971, when new laws made the compensation process easier.

North Carolina now has a special medical panel to process Brown Lung claims. In South Carolina it is still up to the individual to prove that he has Brown Lung, that it is work related, and that he is totally disabled.

The Carolina Brown Lung Association was formed last April to fight for compensation for Brown Lung victims and for better working conditions so the disease could be stamped out in the future.

There are now chapters of the Association in Columbia and Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Greensboro and Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. A new chapter will be organized in Greenville, South Carolina soon.

Over the last several months, the Carolina Brown Lung Association has pursued its goals with a variety of activities designed to capture the attention of the press, state officials and legislators, and the public.

Clinic held

In June, a clinic in Columbia, South Carolina, sponsored by the group, screened mill workers for signs of Brown Lung. More than half of those screened showed some symptoms. Thirty-six of the 92 tested were considered "probable" victims of Brown Lung and another 14 were considered "possible" victims.

Mill workers are screened for Brown Lung symptoms at clinic.

Later in the summer, the organization, along with organized labor in the state, petitioned the S.C. Department of Labor to require the installation of signs in all affected areas of textile plants to warn workers of potential health hazards from breathing cotton dust.

In hearings on the issue, Carolina Brown Lung Association said the signs would be "a first step in educating workers about the danger of Brown Lung". The cotton industry opposed the signs, saying they "would scare the hell out of employees."

A decision on the signs is imminent and while the Association does not expect to win, it feels the very fact that the Department has taken so long to reach a decision is an indication of its impact on the state officials.

Partial disability

Probably the most important fight the group is waging and one that appears to be headed for victory is for changes in the law to allow compensation for partial disability. On November 19, Brown Lung Association members packed a hearing called by the Legislative Study Committee on Brown Lung of the South Carolina state legislature. The Committee has expressed support for the idea of compensation for partial disability and even the textile industry representatives at the hearing admitted that changes are necessary.

In another meeting on the same day, Brown Lung Association members pressed the legislative delegation of Guilford County, North Carolina, on the issue of partial disability and received pledges of support from six of the 10 legislators who attended.

Carolina Brown Lung Association, P.O. Box 11694, Columbia, S.C. 29211, or P.O. Box 13296, Greensboro, N.C. 27405.

Congress passes mortgage disclosure bill

The U.S. Senate passed a mortgage disclosure bill in September heralded by community groups as a valuable weapon in the fight against redlining. In October, the House followed suit and passed a similar bill.

National Peoples Action on Housing and the many community groups working on the redlining issue deserve the credit for this victory.

Basically, the disclosure bill will require financial institutions to make public data showing where they have made home mortgage loans.

Since there are two versions of the bill, a House-Senate Conference Committee will iron out the differences sometime in the next few weeks. Neither version is as strong as community groups had hoped.

A watered down bill

One weakness is that in either version disclosure is essentially prospective. In other words, only data on loans made during the fiscal year immediately preceding the effective date of the act and thereafter will be disclosed. This means that no real analysis of a financial institution's past performance will be possible.

A second drawback of the disclosure bill is that it will expire in either three or four years, depending on which version is finally adopted. Also, neither the House nor Senate would require disclosure of deposit data.

The House version is better than the Senate's in one important respect. It requires that data be broken down by census tract, instead of simply by zip code as the Senate bill provides.

But the House bill is inferior in other ways. It entirely exempts all banks with assets under $10 million and exempts for the first year those with assets under $25 million. The worst aspect of the House version is that it only requires the home office and one branch of any multi-branch bank to have the mortgage data available.

"People can win"

While the disclosure bill isn't all that was hoped for, it is a lot more than the opposition wanted. In the Senate, opponents attempted to turn the disclosure requirement into merely an experiment in a few selected areas. A series of amendments offered by Republicans on the House Banking Committee would have weakened the bill considerably more. The final vote on the Senate side was a fairly close 45 to 37. In the House it was 177 to 147.

The compromises made in both versions of the disclosure bill mean a less than effective check on redlining. But they do represent a substantial impact already made by anti-redlining fights and mark the beginning of significant national attention to the issue.

As Gail Cincotta, chairperson of National Peoples Action on Housing, puts it, "The passage of the disclosure bill, even though it is a watered down version of what we wanted, is a strong indication that people politics can make the difference and that community groups are really banding together. The politicians will have to realize that the days of locking community people out of decision-making are over!"

NPAH, 121 Superior, Chicago, IL 60610

Calif. combats redlining

The State of California proposed strong anti-redlining regulations in late August that would prohibit state-chartered savings and loan associations from denying a mortgage on the basis of the neighborhood where the mortgaged home is located.

The proposed regulations are the stiffest in the nation. They would compel S&Ls to disclose loan and deposit information by census tract on a monthly basis.

In addition, the regulations would establish six regional "boards of inquiry" to review complaints of redlining by any rejected loan applicant.

The new rules also require public hearings on applications by S&Ls to open new branches. Before closing or moving a branch office, S&Ls would have to submit "neighborhood impact" statements proving the area they want to leave would still be adequately served.

Study made

The new California regulations came on the heels of an extensive study of redlining in Los Angeles County conducted by the Center for New Corporate Priorities.

The Center is part of a coalition of housing, consumer and community groups that is mobilizing citizen action against redlining.

The Center's study, titled "Where the Money Is," used five months' lending statistics from all state-licensed savings and loans to document lending patterns for each of the 1,565 census tracts in Los Angeles County.

The profile of lending between January and May of 1974 found that a seventh of the population lives in neighborhoods that received less than one percent of the single family loans and that two wealthy communities with just one percent of the population received a seventh of the loan dollars.

Many of the Center's recommendations are embodied in the new state regulations. The regulations will go into effect January 1, possibly with some revisions.

Of course, if the California Savings and Loan League has its way the rules will never take effect. The League is waging a campaign to defeat the regulations and has increased its membership dues by 10% to get ready for the fight.

Center for New Corporate Priorities, 1516 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

New FCC regulations can benefit groups

by Charles Domina

Beginning January 1, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations[1] will greatly expand the opportunities for citizen action groups to make use of video/cable as a part of their organizing efforts. In preparation, potential users must be both organized and knowledgable, since in the absence of community pressures most cable system operators can be expected to comply with only the letter, not the spirit, of the regulations.

The new regulations require that all cable systems with more than 3,500 subscribers make available equipment and channel time for the production and presentation of locally-produced non-commercial programming.

Specifically, the Commission requires that the cable systems have available the facilities for: live programming, remote taping, editing the tapes, and modulating tapes for cablecasting. The FCC estimates the cost of equipment for compliance to be approximately $10,000.

Systems that do not presently have an access channel are not required to add one, but are required to "act in good faith and make every reasonable effort to insure that video access (time) is available to those who seek it."

Things to watch for

A reading of the regulations indicates that system operators have a great deal of discretion in complying with the FCC orders.

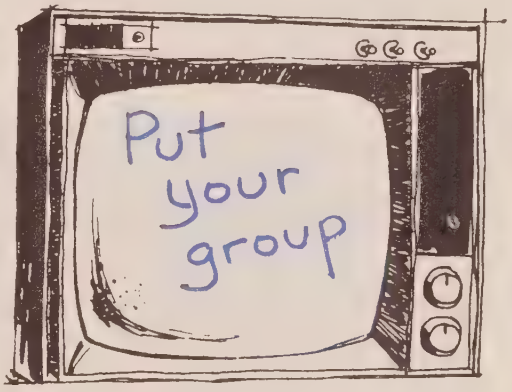
Here are some things to watch out for:

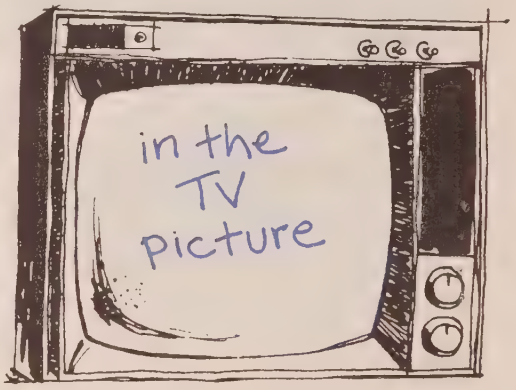
Equipment: Operators shouldn't get away with buying outdated equipment to satisfy the equipment requirements. Portapacs for remote recording should be color capable (for example, Sony 8400, Panasonic WV-3085). Editors should be the new technology Sony 8650 or Panasonic 3160. The improved capabilities of this new equipment will be an important factor in attracting an audience.

Training: Comprehensive training in operation and production should be available. Equipment without know-how is of little value. This is an area in which system operators are likely to be remiss, as training is not required by the regulations.

Costs: Operators are allowed to assess costs – however, these costs "shall be consistent with the goal of affording the public a low-cost means of television access. No charge may be made for air time." Local groups should act to insure that these requirements are strictly adhered to.

Time: Make sure that the operator makes available sufficient air time to meet the needs of the community during normal viewing hours; that adequate notice of available time is given so that production can take place; and that times are made available in a consistent manner so that a continuing audience can be maintained.





Publicity: Operators are required to make good faith efforts to publicize the availability of access time and equipment. This publicity should take the form of announcements over the cable, notices in subscribers' bills and ads in local television guides and in the television pages of local newspapers.

Organizing is essential

To insure maximum compliance with the spirit of the regulations, a coalition of potential users should be formed to approach the cable system operators with an offer to work with them in implementing the regulations. A broad-based coalition is important as system operators frequently cite a lack of community interest as an excuse for evading access requirements.

Should the system operator refuse to work with the coalition or appear to be making only minimal efforts to comply, a number of alternatives are available to citizen groups.

1. *Subscriber pressure:* As cable systems depend upon subscribers for their revenue, present and potential subscribers can be organized to press for the types of alternative programming that serious public access will provide.

2. *Community pressure:* A broad-based coalition of potential users such as civic, social, religious and political groups can put pressure on system operators to comply.

3. *Pressuring local authorities:* Most system operators depend upon local authorities for their franchise, and these authorities have the power to revoke or modify the operating rights of cable systems. These political units can be pressured into ensuring that local system operators comply with the spirit of the new regulations.

4. *Complaints to the FCC:* Should operators fail to make a serious effort to comply with the regulations or refuse to work with community groups, complaints should be made to the Cable Television Bureau of the FCC. The FCC appears to have a serious interest in seeing that the regulations are carried out and is likely to take strong action on complaints. Complaints should be sent to: FCC, Cable TV Bureau, 1919 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20554.

1. *FCC-74-1279, Docket #19988, FCC-75-755, Docket #19988.*

Charles Domina runs Native Son Media, a free lance video company in Washington, D.C.

TWUA engaged in contract struggle

(from page 6)

New York; and Wilbur Hobby, president of the North Carolina AFL-CIO.

The Union Strikes Back

Stevens is being fought on several fronts.

In New York, TWUA has received notification that the NLRB has ordered Stevens to post notices in its plants that it will not interfere with the right of its employees to engage in union activities.

The order stemmed from an NLRB ruling that the company had illegally questioned Faye Rogers, a Wallace, North Carolina, employee about her union work and had tried to induce her to serve as an informer.

The union also has filed charges with the NLRB that accuse Stevens of bargaining in "bad faith" in Roanoke Rapids.

On a day-to-day basis, Bush and Cecil Jones, the other TWUA international representative in Roanoke Rapids, are attempting to keep workers' spirits up by holding frequent grievance sessions with the company and by building leadership inside the plants.

In addition, there are weekly meetings for the workers to discuss orgainizing and workshops on "tactical investigations" have been held.

A modern company town

As one local organizer put it, "Everybody knows this is a company town. The thing is teaching them how to prove it. We've been talking to them about who sits on the bank boards, how the property taxes are assessed for the rich people compared to the way they're assessed for working people, and things like that."

The J. P. Stevens Company has 89 plants and employs 46,000 people. Its 1974 fiscal year profits were $39.4 million. The company's 33 officers and directors received an average of $100,000 in direct payments from the company in 1974, in addition to sharing part of the profits according to how much stock they owned.

The union is asking a 10% wage increase for employees, retroactive to September 17, 1974. It is a moderate demand, taking into account the fact that Stevens pays its workers an average salary that is only 69% of the national average salary for factory workers.

But Stevens, as the union puts it, "is not moved by moderation."

Same song, second verse

There is really nothing new or startling about the Roanoke Rapids situation, according to Swaitiy, TWUA's national organizing director.

In Statesboro, Georgia, he contends, Stevens just plain shut down its plant in order to stop union efforts there and elsewhere. That case is tied up in the courts now, he said, and the company is expected to argue that it closed the plant for financial reasons.

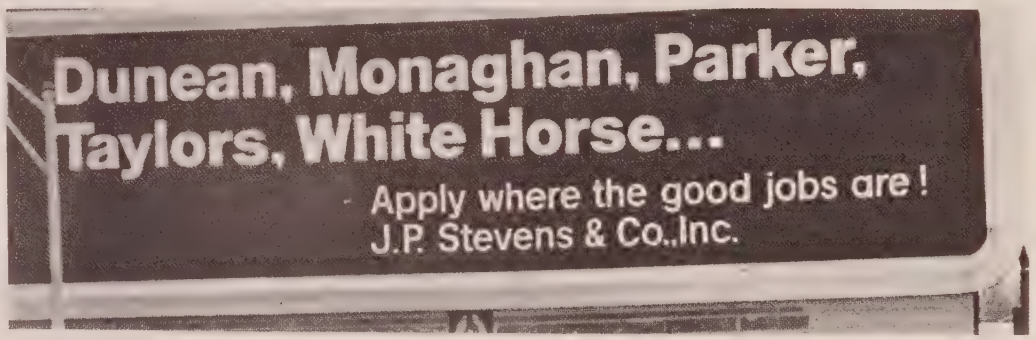
What the Statesboro and Roanoke Rapids cases point out, Swaity says, is the "ineffectiveness" of the National Labor Relations Act.

A company that chooses to, he said, can effectively ignore unions "and keep going on its merry old way."

No one knows now when the struggle for a contract in Roanoke Rapids will end. But one thing seems certain: the TWUA isn't going to stop its fight.

And, one local organizer had this prediction: "Something big's going to happen—soon."

TWUA, 99 University Place, New York, NY 10003



De Leeuw joins campaign

"A fair distribution of wealth and income and power ought to be an explicit goal of government . . . . If we did have an express goal for fair sharing in privileges and responsibilities, we would demand that the government stop redistributing wealth, income and power in the wrong direction."

—Fred Harris

Bert De Leeuw, who has been Coordinator of the Movement for Economic Justice for the last two and a half years, is taking a leave of absence to work with the Harris for President campaign.

In announcing the change, De Leeuw said, "Fred's populist style campaign, his focus on our economic issues, and his commitment to building a grass roots constituency for economic justice together convince me that I have made the right decision in joining the campaign."

"My decision does not lessen my commitment to the basic grass roots, multi-issue organizing you have been doing and supporting," De Leeuw added. "But I am convinced that Fred Harris' campaign is a natural partner in our struggle."

Bert De Leeuw will be directing field organization for the campaign.

In his absence, Madeleine Adamson will serve as Coordinator of the Movement for Economic Justice. Margie Snider will assume responsibility for JUST ECONOMICS.

Margie Snider, who just joined the MEJ staff, comes to us with three years' experience as a reporter in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

As always, JUST ECONOMICS will welcome your ideas, articles, photos, etc. The response to our plea for subscriptions in last month's newsletter was great — thanks to all who responded — but we are still a long way from breaking even and would love to hear from the rest of you!

JOBS IN ORGANIZING

This is a feature that JUST ECONOMICS plans to run regularly – a description of job openings in community organizations around the country. If your organization needs a new hired hand, send a job description to: Movement for Economic Justice, 1611 Conn. Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

The Tax Reform Group in St. Louis has been organizing around tax issues for over two years. Current campaign is a petition drive to get the question of abolishing the sales tax on food on the 1976 ballot. The group is planning to go multi-issue and is looking for an experienced head organizer. Salary negotiable. Contact Mary Ann Fiske, Tax Reform Group, 4996-A Berthold, St. Louis, MO 63110, (314) 652-4448.

Philadelphia Unemployment Project is looking for an experienced organizer to work with the unemployed and local labor unions. The Project is about six months old and is currently planning a campaign around health services for the unemployed. Contact Ed Sparer, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19117, (215) 243-7496.

Massachusetts Fair Share – Western office is looking for an organizer with some experience to start work January 1. Organizing is just beginning in this part of the state and will focus on area issues as well as statewide campaigns. Current big campaign is for Fair Share utility rates. Salary is $115/week for the first three months. Contact Dale MacLeod, Fair Share, 1200 Main Street, Room 329, Springfield, MA 01103, (413) 781-4110.

Milwaukee Alliance of Concerned Citizens needs a full-time, experienced organizer. Issues will include underassessment of downtown property, halting an unnecessary freeway, redlining, and redevelopment of vacant land. The salary range is $8,000 to $10,500 a year, depending upon experience. MACC is a three-year-old metropolitan organization. Interested persons should write to the Funding and Personnel Committee, MACC, 758 North 27th St., Milwaukee, WISC 53208, (414) 931-7770.

COTTON MILL BLUES

The Brown Lung Association will receive the proceeds from a recent album of old and new cotton mill songs recorded by the Mountain Musicians Cooperative. The record, titled "Cotton Mill Blues" is available for $5 from June Appal Records, P.O. Box 743, Whitesburg, Kentucky or from the Southern Institute for Occupational Health (SIOH), P.O. Box 861, Cayce, South Carolina 29033, and it comes with a free booklet about textile labor history which contains the words to all the songs.

JUST ECONOMICS
Movement for Economic Justice

Vol. 3, No. 10 November, 1975
published monthly by the Movement for Economic Justice Organizing Center, 1611 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Coordinator..... Madeleine Adamson
Editor..... Margie Snider

JUST ECONOMICS is the monthly newsletter of the Movement for Economic Justice. It is designed to serve as a means of communication about ideas and actions among organizers, organizations and people committed to economic justice. It can only do this effectively if communication is two way. JUST ECONOMICS welcomes your contributions of articles, reports, information, comments, cartoons, etc. Deadline is the first of each month. Articles should not exceed four double-spaced typewritten pages and we reserve the right to edit or reject copy.

JUST ECONOMICS is typeset by Unicorn Graphics in Silver Spring and printed by Double Dot Press in Washington, D.C.

Movement for Economic Justice

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Movement for Economic Justice, 1611 Connecticut Ave., N.W
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ARISE unites six groups in Minnesota

(cont'd from page 3)

lights placed at hazardous intersections. In Dakota County, Food Stamp outreach is the biggest issue.

To date, there is no formal organization in Steele County. ARISE membership probably will remain low there, Hanson said, because Steele is not as poor as other counties. But, she said, it is organizationally important because it is a geographic link between Rice and Mower Counties.

More staff needed

ARISE is seeking additional funds to expand its staff. It now has an organizer in each county, plus an office manager in Dakota County, a part-time organizer-researcher in Rice County and several staff members and volunteers in Faribault. Hanson says ARISE hopes to get money to hire a senior citizen advocate, someone to train advocates, and an editor for its publications.

She is optimistic about the future of the organization.

"OBRC was begun with the thought in mind that low- and moderate-income people had no voice in the processes that affect their lives, and that only by banding together could they hope to ever have a say," she said. "Our people are now able to determine the ways and means of regaining their dignity . . . They have seen through doing that they are important and that their word does count, that policies affecting their lives can be determined by them and others in their circumstances."

"I do believe we found the key to rural organizing of low and moderate income people in Minnesota," Hanson concludes.

ARISE, 607 Central Ave., Faribault, MINN 55021.

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JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

November 24, 1975

Mr. Lee Junious
Chairman, Ad Hoc Citizens Committee
District of Columbia Branch
N.A.A.C.P.
Harrison School
13th and V Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Junious:

This will serve to inform you of the action initiated in your behalf through my office. I am hopeful that this inquiry can facilitate a favorable response concerning your problem.

Please find enclosed a copy of my recent inquiry to Mr. Vincent Reed, Acting Superintendent of D. C. Public Schools. You will certainly be informed of the response to your concerns when it is received.

I trust that this information is useful to you and I appreciate this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation,
and Youth Affairs

Enclosure

Form ret 2/4/76

JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES
SUITE 926 • WOODWARD BUILDING • 1426 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 638-4477

January 12, 1976

PRESIDENT

Dear Black Elected Official,

With the coming 1976 Presidential election year, it is more important than ever that the Joint Center for Political Studies hear from you. Enclosed is the annual DATA FORM for the 1976 National Roster of BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS. As you are aware, the Roster is used as the official listing of black elected officials. The United States Bureau of the Census and other individuals and agencies nationwide rely on our information and its accuracy. For this reason, we want to print correct names, titles, and addresses for every black elected official. Please help us by completing the DATA FORM today.

Education officials will notice that they are being asked to complete an additional form this year. We ask that you please take a few extra minutes to help us obtain more precise information about you and your office.

Only your name, address, title and expiration date will appear in the printed Roster. You will receive your copy as soon as it has been published. Please fill in and return the DATA FORM now so that we may include your name in the Roster. Best wishes for continued community service.

Sincerely,

Eddie N. Williams

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

January 12, 1976

Dr. James L. Jones, Director
Office of Youth Opportunity Services
1319 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Jones:

On Monday, January 26, 1976, the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs will be conducting a public hearing on the FY 1977 Budget for the Department of Recreation, Office of Youth Opportunity Services and the Public Library.

The hearing is scheduled to begin promptly at 2:00 p.m. in Room 410 of the District Building. Mrs. Lorraine McCottry will be contacting you to verify the time of your testimony.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Enclosure

January 12, 1976

Ms. Brenda Joyce
1825 Tulip Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20012

Dear Ms. Joyce:

I regret I will be unable to attend the reception in honor of Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, tonight. Please excuse this very late response, I had hoped my schedule might have permitted my attending.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

Pat Miner: _____

Lou Aronica: _____

Sandy Brown: _____

Lorraine McCottry: regret

Alice Blue: _____

The Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter of Operation PUSH invites you to attend a reception in honor of Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and the National PUSH Board of Directors on January 12, 1976, from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. The reception will be hosted by Ms. Brenda Joyce at her home at 1825 Tulip St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

R.S.V.P. - 659-1166

January 14, 1976

Ms. Vandy L. Jamison, Principal
Mildred Green Elementary School
15th and Mississippi Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20032

Dear Ms. Jamison:

Thank you for the invitation to visit your school on January 23rd to observe the instrumental music program. Unfortunately, I will not be able to come as I will be conducting hearings on the 1977 budget for the Public Schools on that date.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

Pat Miner: _____

Lou Aronica: _____

Sandy Brown: _____

Lorraine McCottry: request Budget Hearings

Alice Blue: on 1/23/76

Mildred Green Elementary School
15th & Mississippi Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20032

December 24, 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Dear Mr. Hobson

As a result of equalization and comparability directives, Mildred Green Elementary School lost many of its essential and pertinent services to children. Included among these educational reductions was the lost of an instrumental music teacher whose program enhanced, enriched and inspired so many of our pupils.

Realizing the effect this occurrence had on Green School, an effort was made to provide instrumental musical instruction to those pupils previously involved in the program. A referral was made by a staff member to the D.C. Youth Orchestra which immediately responded to a desperate call.

The D.C. Youth Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. William Bellamy, arranged an appointment with me to assess building needs and initiate a meaningful and relevant program. This program included the services of three (3) instrumental teachers-each one a specialist in a specific musical discipline.

Our instrumental music program has flourished and there is no yardstick developed to measure its accomplishments and total effectiveness.

This background leads to the present program being implemented at Green School by the D.C. Youth Orchestra under its "Special Arts Program." This program will be highlighted on January 23, 1976, with a presentation of talented artists working with pupils in their classroom setting.

This communication is to serve as an invitation to visit Mildred Green School on January 23, 1976, at 9:00A.M. to observe this functional program in operation. It is my sincere hope that you will be able to adjust your busy schedule to include this activity. Your response to this request will be anxiously waited.

Sincerely,

Vandy L. Jamison
Principal

February 4, 1976

Mr. Jimmy Jett, Manager
Jett's Certified Welding
3036 Brightseat Road
Lanham, Maryland 20801

Dear Mr. Jett:

Thank you for your communication concerning legislation on the Minority Contractor's Act of 1975.

I appreciate your interest in the passage of this Bill; I will certainly kepp your views in mind when the Council considers this issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

JETT
CERTIFIED WELDING

~~773-7292~~
773-6664

WELDING

3036 BRIGHTSEAT RD.
LANHAM, MD. 20801

January 30, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Council Of The District Of Columbia

RE: Minority Contractor's Act of 1975

Dear Sir:

As you know, the Minority Contractor's Act of 1975 will be before you in the near future.

In view of the numerous favorable implications and impact this Act would render, we as minority contractors of the District Of Columbia Metropolitan Area would greatly appreciate your full cooperation in the passage of this Bill; we sincerely trust you will give it your full support.

Thank you in advance for your cooperative efforts.

Very truly yours,

Jimmy Jett, Manager
JETT'S CERTIFIED WELDING

JJ:rw

3036 Brightseat Road Lanham, Maryland 20801 (301) 773-0681

J. Dott
3036 BRIGHTSEAT RD.
LANHAM MD. 20801

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
10 JAN
1975

THE HONORABAL JULIUS HOBSON SR.
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DISTRICT BUILDING 14th & E STREET N.W.
WASHINTON D.C. 20004

February 9, 1976

Mr. Joseph Judge
Chemistry Department
Beeghly Hall
The American University
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. Judge:

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering approval of $9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery.

A number of Councilmembers feel that other resource recovery systems designed to recover energy were not adequately explored during the process of selecting the design proposed for the FY 1976 capital budget. There is interest in looking at other resource/energy recovery systems in more detail before making a final decision on which type of facility the District should build.

Because of the work your research group at American University has done in developing the technology for recovering methane gas from municipal garbage and sewage for use as fuel, I would like some detailed information on exactly what is the advantage of your system for the District. How would it help the City Government in dealing with its solid waste management problems? In providing your ideas, we would also appreciate an evaluation of the success and cost of manufacturing methane gas from municipal trash. Could we have this information by February 29th?

Please call my Executive Assistant, Sandy Brown, at 724-8073, if you have additional questions. I will certainly appreciate any help you can give the Council on this complex issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

February 9, 1976

Mr. Charles C. Johnson, Jr.
Resident Manager
Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.
Consulting Environmental Engineers
1629 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear C. C.:

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering the approval of $9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a 1974 engineering and economic feasibility study. There has been a good deal of controversy as to the suitablity of the design, the way in which the contract for the engineering and economic feasibility study was awarded, and the lack of focus on energy recovery.

In light of these concerns there is an interest among several Councilmembers about the possibility of doing a new feasibility study on resource recovery for the District of Columbia. If asked to perform a new study, what should be asked of an experienced organization such as yours? What have similar studies cost in the past? In view of what has been done thus far, what should be included in a new feasibilitystudy in order to focus more directly on energy recovery?

Because of the Council's limitations on time to consider this project, I would appreciate any ideas you may have by March 1, if possible.

Enclosed is some background material and information which may be of value. Please call my Executive Assistant, Mr. Sandy Brown, at 724-8040, if you have additional questions. I will certainly appreciate any help you can give the Council on this complex issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 30, 1976

Mr. Lorenzo W. Jacobs, Jr.
Director
Department of Housing and
Community Development
Government of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the formal groundbreaking ceremonies for the parcel of land designated as Parcel 10, located in the H Street Urban Renewal Area at 16th and F Streets N.E.on March 20th.

I appreciate your invitation to participate in this most important event.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 3/12/76

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments:

Pat Miner:

Lou Aronica:

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry: regret

Alice Blue:

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reply To

March 10, 1976

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and E Streets, NW.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilmember Hobson:

It is my pleasure to announce that formal groundbreaking ceremonies for the parcel of land designated as Parcel 10 and located in the H Street Urban Renewal Area at 16th and F Streets, NE. will take place on Saturday, March 20, 1976, at 11:00 a.m. at the site. This event marks the culmination of many months of planning efforts by the City to bring about the development of the first 92 units of new residential housing in the H Street Urban Renewal Area.

On behalf of the City government, I would like to request your presence in inaugurating this development.

I hope that you will be able to participate in this most important event.

Sincerely yours,

LORENZO W. JACOBS, JR.
Director

RECEIVED
MAR 12 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

March 30, 1976

Mr. Guy Jones
Executive Director
Northwest Settlement House
448 Ridge Street, N.W.
Washington, D,C. 20001

Dear Mr. Jones:

I am sorry I will be unable to attend the "Salute to the Black Broadway Musical," on April 10, 1976.

Thank you for your invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 3/12/76

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments:

Pat Miner:

Lou Aronica:

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry: regret

Alice Blue:

Northwest Settlement House
448 RIDGE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

TELEPHONE: 638-4736

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MRS. E. J. TURNS

BOARD MEMBER EMERITUS

MRS ISADORA LETCHER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MR. GUY A. JONES

March 9, 1976

Dear Mr. Hobson,

On Saturday April 10, 1976 Northwest Settlement House Staff is presenting "Salute to the Black Broadway Musical".

This program will include dinner and theatre. The theatre performances will include songs by Senior Citizens, music by our band and tunes from Black Musicals which will be sung by our choir.

Background narration will round out and explain the music and performances. Our Northwest Settlement House clients and helpers have been practicing for a month and we are very pleased about the progress. It looks like we have a great show.

This activity is designed to offer the populace we serve an opportunity to express themselves and to explore their capabilities while at the same time placing them into a highly disciplined "Settlement House" activity. This program largely attracts young adults and these activites are most responsive to their needs. Through this process we are broadening their experiences to a whole new dimension, one that will certainly affect the course of some lives in a positive manner.

The "Salute to the Black Broadway Musical" will benefit Northwest Settlement House in many ways especially since any proceeds above cost will be ploughed back into our programs. We are asking each of you, who have supported us in the past, to be responsible for a table of ten persons. The table sells for one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00) and you will receive ten (10) invitations at fifteen ($15.00) each which you may sell or give to your friends.

Some of you have indicated in conversations that you will purchase a table and return some of your invitations, or make an adequate donation, so that we may give tickets to community people or senior citizens. This would be most helpful because the high cost will not permit us to allow the parents or children of our performers to attend free of cost.

UNITED GIVERS FUND

Northwest Settlement House
448 RIDGE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

TELEPHONE: 638-4736

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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MRS. HELEN B. KIDD
MR. SAMUEL LoBEACH
MRS. IONE RICE
MR. LLEWELLYN R. THOMAS
MRS. EUGENE MUNDLE
MRS. EVEROL DeSOUZA
MRS. FRANK HINTON
MRS. FORREST E. MARS, JR.
MR. FRED GASTON
MRS. ISAIAH BURTON
REV. EARNEST GIBSON
ATTORNEY WILLIAM HARRIS
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MR. ROBERT W. LOMAX
ATTORNEY GEORGE H. WINDSOR

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MRS. GRACE B. LANDERGEN
THE REV. JERRY MOORE, JR.
THE HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY
MRS. EDMUND R. PURVES
MRS. E. J. TURNS

BOARD MEMBER EMERITUS

MRS. ISADORA LETCHER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MR. GUY A. JONES

As presently planned we will only have 30 tables. Each one will be reserved in the name of the purchaser and so indicated with a name plate. It will be held open until his/her guests arrive.

I have enclosed a floor arrangement plan and have numerically indicated the location of the tables. Please list your first three choices. If all three of your choices have been taken, we will assign the next closest number as your table number. Table selection will be designated as promptly as your check and your choices are received.

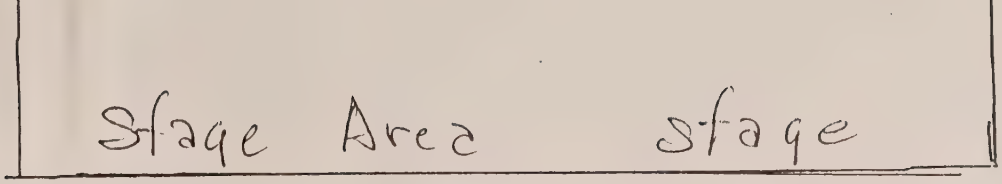
We believe this will be one of the most enjoyable evenings you have ever experienced and we are certain that you will feel satisfaction in knowing that you have supported and assisted your fellowman.

Your immediate response is requested.

Guy A. Jones
Executive Director

P.S. Checks will be made out to Northwest Settlement House Dinner Theatre.

UNITED GIVERS FUND



1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

5 28

9 10 11 12

6 29

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7 30

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

Tables 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 are two steps up on a Landing, there is some slight post obstruction

DRAFT

Rev. Raymond B. Kemp
Co-Pastor
St. Paul and Augustine Parish
1425 Vee Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ray:

I share your conern with the summer youth employment problems in the District of Columbia. My staff has reviewed many of the existing practices within the District which have impact on their employment. I am appalled by the continuing mismanagement of youth employment services in the District.

The District of Columbia Youth Services Act of 1976" which was adopted on first reading by the Council on July 27th reorganized youth services including youth employment services. The reorganized program will provide some additional staffing for the Department of Manpower to specifically address youth needs. Hopefully the Department of Manpower will utilize that staff in year round planning and operation of programs for youth I will also recommend that they plan placements several months in advance and arrange for training, orientation, and early processing of papers for youth who receive jobs.

The 18-25 year old population presents a particular problem We have not been able to attract them back to school there are inadequate vocational opportunities for them, and there are so few jobs available for even those who are qualified I would appreciate any suggestions on how to deal with this problem

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman at
Committee on Education Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: Mayor Walter Washington
Chairman Sterling Tucker
Councilman at-Large Marion Barry

DRAFT

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

August 9, 1976

Reverend Raymond B. Kemp
Co-Pastor
Saints Paul & Augustine Parish
1425 Vee Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ray:

I share your ~~disgust~~ concern with the summer youth employment problems in the District of Columbia. My staff has reviewed many of the existing practices within the District which have impact on their employment. I am appalled by chaotic records, the myriad of irrational procedures, ~~and~~ administrative roadblocks, ~~egotistical leadership~~, apathetic management, mountains of red tape, ~~and miscellaneous other insanities~~ which impact so negatively upon ~~the youth of this city~~ youth employment services in the District.

~~Incidentally~~, the "District of Columbia Youth Services Act of 1976", which was adopted by the Council on July 27th, reorganized youth services including youth employment services. The reorganized program will provide some additional staffing for the Department of Manpower to specifically address youth needs. Hopefully, the Department of Manpower will utilize that staff in year round planning and operation of programs for youth. ~~Conceivably~~, they ~~might even plan on~~ placements months in advance, arrange for training, orientation, and early processing of papers for youth ~~which~~ who receive jobs.

~~What to do about~~ The 18-25 year old population I ~~do not~~ know. We ~~haven't~~ been able to attract them back to school, ~~we don't have~~ adequate vocational opportunities for them, and there are so few jobs available for even those who are ~~highly~~ qualified. Do you have any suggestions?

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation
and Youth Affairs

cc: Mayor Walter Washington
Sterling Tucker
Marion Barry

the development of the "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution". The Office of Budget and Management Systems has concurred with the reporting system; "The Education Committee of the Council, through its meetings and staff work, has developed a reporting design that seems to be most useful ..."

Provisions of P.R. 1-206 permit the reporting format to change as the existing accounting codes are improved or streamlined. Introduced on April 20, 1976, the "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution" anticipated and closely parallels the recommendations for school-by-school cost accounting which was outlined in the Arthur Anderson report.

"This resolution is a direct culmination of my efforts during the last decade to assure that equal expenditures are made for the education of each child in the District of Columbia," stated Hobson. "The Cost Center reporting requirement carries that process to its logical conclusion: the establishment of a system to provide accurate and timely cost information for each school in the District of Columbia."

For further information, contact: Ms. Patricia Evans Miner
724-8014 or 724-8089

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 20, 1976

COUNCIL ADOPTS HOBSON'S SCHOOL COST CENTER REPORTING RESOLUTION

Today the Council of the District of Columbia unanimously adopted Councilman Julius W. Hobson's"School Cost Center Reporting Resolution", P.R. 1-206. Designed to provide detailed cost information on a school-by-school basis, the resolution calls for quarterly reporting by the Mayor on all expenditures for the D.C. Public Schools from both regular operating, federal grant and other funds.

For the first time, citizens will have access to full information on the cost of the operation of each school -- where does the money go -- what does it buy?

Compliance with this resolution will be relatively easy for the Executive Branch since it requires reporting by city accounting codes which are used by all agencies for budgeting and accounting purposes.

Support for this resolution has been enthusiastic. Both the D.C. Public Schools and the Executive Office of Budget and Management Systems have critically commented and worked closely with the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs on

(over)

February 2, 1977

Mr. Lorenzo Jacobs
Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
Room 107, The District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

A constituent has contacted me today complaining of the lack of water at an apartment complex managed by Belmar Realty Company located in the 2900 block of Knox Place, S.E., Specifically, 2919, 2921, 2923 and 2925 Knox Place, S.E. have had their water cut off four times since January 19, 1977.

I would appreciate it if you could make an inspection of these residences and take whatever appropriate actionsis necessary.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

August 6, 1976

Mr. Joseph D. Jackson
President
District of Columbia Development Corporation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 340
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Special Report to the Board of Directors of the D.C. Development Corporation on Conflicts of Interest, prepared and submitted by the law firm of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint and Gordon.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 340 Washington, D.C. 20036 202-452-1030
President, Joseph D. Jackson

July 22, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Councilman, D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W., 5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Enclosed please find the Special Report to the Board of Directors of the D.C. Development Corporation on Conflicts of Interest, prepared and submitted by the law firm of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint and Gordon on July 16, 1976.

Very truly yours,

Joseph D. Jackson
President

Enclosures (3)

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Officers:
CECELIA SCOTT, Chairwoman
Businesswoman
STEVEN AVERY, Vice-Chairman
Assistant to President
International Bank
BRUCE TERRIS, Secretary
Attorney
DELORES SWEENEY
Assistant Secretary
MNA Representative

ROBERT ANDERSON Treasurer
Real Estate Broker
MNA Representative
WILLIAM JAMESON
Assistant Treasurer
Executive Vice-President
Greater Washington
Business Center

Board of Directors:
SAMUEL FIELDS
Chairman Model Cities
Physical Standing Committee

FREDERICK B. ABRAMSON
Rollinson & Schaumberg
Law Firm
JOAN E. BRISCOE
Real Estate Consultant
WINSTON LEWIS
Chairman Model Cities
Economic Standing Committee
LEWIS LINDSEY
MNA Representative

HERMAN NEUGASS
D.C. Government Department
of Economic Development
MURPHY THOMPSON
MNA Representative
THOMAS WALSH
Vice-Chairman National
Permanent Federal Savings
& Loan
REV. ANNIE WOODRIDGE
Assistant to Congressman
Walter Fauntroy

MONTERIA IVEY
National Capital Housing
Authority
M. BRENT OLDHAM
D.C. Government Office
Planning & Management
JAMES W. HILL
D.C. Government Department
of Economic Development

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: MS. ADRIENNE D. FELTON
(202) 452-1030

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 340 Washington, D.C. 20036 202-452-1030
President, Joseph D. Jackson

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 22, 1976

The Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Development Corporation (DCDC) today released a 68 page Special Report addressing reputed conflicts of interest charges disclosed earlier last month in relation to several economic development loans the corporation made to four local minority firms two years ago.

The Report, prepared by the law firm of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint and Gordon, provides detailed background information on the structure and internal operating procedures of DCDC and its subsidiary, MODEDCO, and lists specifics of each transaction in question, from submittal of applications to disbursal of funds by the Board.

Several court cases on record were cited in the Report, which concluded that no apparent conflicts of interest violations had been made, either by the Board collectively, or by any of its members.

(more)

Officers:
CECELIA SCOTT Chairwoman
Businesswoman
STEVEN AVERY Vice-Chairman
Assistant to President
International Bank
BRUCE TERRIS, Secretary
Attorney
DELORES SWEENEY
Assistant Secretary
MNA Representative

ROBERT ANDERSON, Treasurer
Real Estate Broker
MNA Representative
WILLIAM JAMESON
Assistant Treasurer
Executive Vice-President
Greater Washington
Business Center

Board of Directors:
SAMUEL FIELDS
Chairman, Model Cities
Physical Standing Committee

FREDERICK B. ABRAMSON
Rollinson & Schaumberg
Law Firm
JOAN E. BRISCOE
Real Estate Consultant
WINSTON LEWIS
Chairman, Model Cities
Economic Standing Committee
LEWIS LINDSEY
MNA Representative

HERMAN NEUGASS
D.C. Government, Department
of Economic Development
MURPHY THOMPSON
MNA Representative
THOMAS WALSH
Vice-Chairman, National
Permanent Federal Savings
& Loan
REV. ANNIE WOODRIDGE
Assistant to Congressman
Walter Fauntroy

[redacted]
MONTERIA IVEY
National Capital Housing
Authority
M. BRENT OLDHAM
D.C. Government, Office
Planning & Management
JAMES W. HILL
D.C. Government, Department
of Economic Development

In a statement made June 17, the Board directed its President and Counsel to "fully explore the transactions in question and to make a full written report to the City and Board not later than July 16, 1976." The Report was completed on schedule, delivered to Board members on Monday of this week, and unanimously accepted by the Board as presented. In another motion of unanimity, the Board voted to release the Report in its entirety.

- 30 -

LAW OFFICES
DANZANSKY, DICKEY, TYDINGS, QUINT & GORDON
SUITE 1010 BENDER BUILDING
1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 331-8700

RAYMOND R. DICKEY
BERNARD GORDON
MILTON QUINT
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS
ROBERT F. ROLNICK
MITCHELL S. CUTLER
JACK REPHAN
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July 22, 1976

Mr. Joseph D. Jackson
President
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Enclosed herewith is an independent report of counsel to the Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Development Corporation (DCDC) concerning potential conflicts of interest. In accordance with our instructions, this Report focuses on the issue of alleged conflicts of interest as related to the economic development side of the operations of DCDC. We would also like to direct your attention to the Introduction to the Report which sets forth certain limitations inherent in its preparation.

Generally, the Report concludes from available information, that instances where potential conflicts of interest have arisen have been few and that such potential conflicts have not been encountered in the overwhelming majority of transactions engaged in by DCDC, its subsidiaries or predecessors. Significantly, where potential conflicts were presented, a bona fide attempt was made to comply with all applicable legal requirements such as disclosure, disqualification, notification to appropriate government officials, notice in area-wide newspapers and approval from the Small Business Administration.

Notwithstanding the conclusions in the Report, we have recommended that in the future, DCDC not consider loan applications which may give the appearance of a conflict of interest. We base this recommendation on a recognition of the quasi-public nature of DCDC and the new emphasis (particularly reflected in regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development) on avoiding even the appearance of inpropriety, irrespective of

the legality of conduct in question. Since no conflict situation has been found in any loans made by DCDC or its subsidiaries since at least October, 1975, we do not believe the Board should have any difficulty in implementing our recommendations in this regard.

Several recommendations are also included with respect to future dealings with government officials. These recommendations are based not so much as a result of past experiences as with our view that the relationship between DCDC and the District of Columbia government should be clarified to prevent problems which may arise in the future.

Finally, we would like to extend our appreciation to all Board and staff members of DCDC who have provided their complete cooperation to us in the preparation of this Report. As stated in the Report, there have been no restrictions placed on the method of gathering information and the contents of this Report were accepted by the Board of DCDC without change.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. WASHINGTON, JR.
For the Firm

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Enclosure

SPECIAL REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the

District of Columbia Development Corporation

- Conflicts of Interest -

Prepared by

DANZANSKY, DICKEY, TYDINGS, QUINT & GORDON

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INTRODUCTION

While reviewing this report, the Board must be aware of certain limitations in the scope of the report and other limitations inherent in its preparation. Generally, this report focuses on the question of conflicts of interest, as such conflicts relate to the operation of the District of Columbia Development Corporation (DCDC) and its subsidiaries. In analyzing the question of conflicts, it was necessary to set forth the general purposes and procedures of DCDC and the basic legal framework under which DCDC operates. It was the opinion of the preparers of this report that an understanding of the primary functions and goals of DCDC was essential in order to make realistic recommendations and reach meaningful conclusions.

Also included in this report is the recitation of certain events relating to the Wilson-McIntosh (W-M) loan transaction. Although not exactly within the ambit of conflicts of interest, the W-M loan transaction presented a similar problem with respect to possible improper influences on Board action. Therefore, certain recommendations are made in the area of government influence which are directed toward the maintenance of unfettered Board action.

This report does not attempt to analyze the commercial feasibility of loan transactions, the internal procedures as they relate to loan activities, or the many other areas of activities engaged in by DCDC. Because of the size of DCDC, such an analysis would be extremely costly and time-consuming. In this regard, the instant report was prepared in slightly over three weeks time with certain necessary budgetary restrictions. The report does not purport to be a product of a full investigation of all possible pertinent factors. The major source of information for the report were the files of DCDC supplemented to some extent by personal interviews and questionnaires. Obviously, the preparers of this report did not have subpoena power and cooperation of all individuals was strictly voluntary. Moreover, certain individuals no longer reside in the Metropolitan Washington D.C. Area and others were not available for personal reasons.

Finally, this report is intended to assist the Board of DCDC in its future operations. It is not designed to make any favorable or adverse comments with respect to any individual or group of individuals. In preparing this report, the full cooperation of the current Board and staff members of DCDC was received and no restrictions were placed on the method of gathering information or on the contents of this report.

I. HISTORY OF DCDC.

DCDC was formed in October, 1974 by a merger of its two predecessors, the Model Cities Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC or EDC) and the New Model Cities Housing Development Corp. (NMCHDC or HDC). Several of the transactions examined in this report arose out of the activities of these predecessor organizations and their background is relevant to an understanding of DCDC and the particular transactions examined herein.

The Model Cities Program, a federal program established by Congress in 1966 under the Model Cities and Community Development Act (42 U.S.C. §3301 et. seq.) sought to develop meaningful jobs and income, improve the physical environment, and increase business ownership and control by Model Neighborhood Residents. Model Neighborhoods are geographic areas which meet certain economic and social criteria of the Model Cities and Community Development Act. Various jurisdictions designate Model Neighborhoods and then seek the approval of such designation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

In order to best utilize the opportunities available under this program and to consolidate ongoing community and

private development programs for the District, the Model Cities Commission of the District of Columbia (D.C.) government encouraged the formation of a new corporation. The Model Cities Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC) was incorporated in December 31, 1970 as a non-profit, non-stock enterprise to provide venture capital funds to Model City residents. Investment activity of MCEDC began in March of 1972. On September 20, 1972, a wholly-owned subsidiary, MODEDCO Investment Co., was formed to operate under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as amended, and was licensed as a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company (MESBIC). As a MESBIC, MODEDCO was eligible to receive leveraged financing from the Small Business Administration (SBA) in an amount up to three times its paid in capital. In June, 1976, §303 of the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act was amended to increase leveraging to four times the paid in capital of a MESBIC. P.L. 94-305.

At approximately the same time, another organization, The Inner City Local Development Corporation (ICLDC), became operational. This MCEDC affiliate qualified as a Local Development Corporation (LDC) under SBA regulations and thereby became eligible for SBA §502 funds. Under the §502 program SBA

will leverage funds to a qualified LDC on a 9 to 1 basis, i.e. SBA will loan up to nine times the LDC's paid in capital.

In June of 1974, the Model Cities Program of the federal government began phasing out. In August of 1974 it was replaced by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (PL.93-383). Since the 1974 Act included both community economic development programs and urban renewal/subsidy housing programs, it was determined that further consolidation of the above organizations would make funding more readily available and facilitate a coordinated effort in overall community development. To that end DCDC was incorporated in April, 1974. Assets, liabilities and operations of MCEDC (including its investments in MODEDCO and operation of ICLDC) and NMCHDC were transferred to DCDC, which became operational in October, 1974.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DCDC.

DCDC, DCLDC and ICLDC (hereinafter referred to as DCDC) are all incorporated as non-stock, non-profit, charitable corporations under D.C. Code Title 29 Chapter 10, Non-Profit Corporations. Legal precedent indicates that the DCDC entities are in fact private corporations even though they possess many

characteristics of public corporations, (e.g., public financial support and appointment of directors by the D.C. government). Aside from the status that incorporation under local private corporation law may provide, the primary function of DCDC is to promote the economic viability of private, for profit organizations and individuals, and only indirectly to promote a public purpose in general.

A key requisite of any corporation is that it serve a public purpose. Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 4 Wheat 518 (1918). A corporation is not public merely because its objectives are of a public nature. Balt. County Hospital, Inc. v. Md. Hospital Service, Inc., 234 Md. 427, 200 A.2d 39 (1964). The paramount test of a public purpose is whether the result is a direct public benefit of reasonably general character rather than an indirect benefit. Opinion of the Justices to the House of Representatives, 197 N.E. 2d 691, 693, 694 (Mass 1944) It would appear that the lending practices of DCDC are analagous to the lending practices of banking and savings and loan institutions which make loans to private individuals, the remote effect of which may benefit the community at large. In addition, the mere fact that the Boards are appointed by a governmental body does not provide the governmental control necessary to find a

public corporation. See, for example, Providence Engineer Corp. v. Downey Shipbuilding Corp., 294 F.641 (2nd Cir., 1923) cert. den. 264 U.S. 586, in which the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, organized under D.C. Corporation law, was found to be a private corporation because inter alia, the Corporation discharged no public duties and its officers, although appointed by the U.S. Shipping Board were not officers of the U.S. government. This conclusion was reached despite a showing of total federal government funding, and despite the fact that the Fleet Corp. had been describing itself as representing the United States of America. DCDC's directors were appointed by local government, but governmental "control" ended at that point, except insofar as loans are made through the Revolving Fund require approval by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Moreover, DCDC was chartered as an independent, non-profit private corporation under D.C. Corporate law. All indicia and requirements of a private corporation were complied with, including records and Board meetings. See Providence Engineering Corp., supra at 648. The DCDC charter states its purpose to be for:

> "charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes and as such will engage in economic, housing and real estate development within the economically depressed areas of the District of Columbia and lend its assistance to individuals who are socially and economically disadvantaged."

The Sponsors Agreement between D.C. Dept. of Housing & Community Development, through which DCDC obtains funds, describes the Sponsor (DCDC) as an "independent contractor and nothing herein and no circumstance created hereunder shall be construed to imply or create any other relationship between the sponsor and the District for any purpose whatsoever." (Clause 21, Sponsors Agreement, October 21, 1974 and incorporated by reference thereafter in subsequent funding).

III. FUNDING.

Funding for the DCDC entities is best explained by reference to attached chart which is marked as Exhibit A. Various provisions of the Block Grant and Sponsor's Agreement are set forth below and an explanation of other matters in the chart are contained elsewhere in this report.

In general, DCDC receives funding from the Department of Housing and Community Development of the D.C. government which

has in turn received a Block Grant from HUD. DCDC may directly disburse funds of up to $100,000 to an eligible business (except for real estate development) but loans of less than $15,000 may be disbursed only from a Small Loans Fund. DCDC subsidiaries may disburse loans in greater amounts in accordance with applicable SBA regulations.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF DCDC.

The overall mission of DCDC (as reflected in the Sponsors Agreement of October 1, 1974, between D.C. government and DCDC and the published internal policy and procedures of DCDC) is directed at stimulating economic and housing development in the District of Columbia in an integrated manner. DCDC seeks to reduce underemployment and unemployment and assists in the distribution of economic resources and opportunities throughout the District by fostering new profit-making commercial and industrial ventures and by helping to expand existing ones. In accord with the goals of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, PL. 93-383, through which block grants are provided to DCDC, the corporation seeks to revive blighted areas and to arrest or prevent the spread of neighborhood deterioration by increasing the supply of standard housing, both

new and rehabilitated, to meet the needs of families at all income levels.

Since all the transactions in which questions of conflict of interest have been raised had their genesis in the economic development sphere (as opposed to housing), specific attention is drawn hereafter to the goals of the Economic Development Division. Because the broad objectives of industrial, commercial and business development are so comprehensive, several policies have been adopted to narrow the focus to a workable level, given the limited financing available. Major emphasis is given to creating and assisting ventures producing the greatest long-term benefits for the largest number of people with the recognized caveat that even the most admirable social goals cannot be substituted for financial or economic feasibility. To this end it is the consensus that any venture supported must be of sufficiently large scale to have a perceptible impact on the community. The result is a de-emphasis on so-called "Mom & Pop" businesses unless they are an essential part of a comprehensive commercial and residential development plan.

DCDC uses several approaches, in attempting to accomplish its goal of increasing minority control and ownership of

economically significant business enterprises. It may participate as a developer in development projects such as industrial parks and shopping centers. It assists clients in moving businesses into the District of Columbia or relocating existing businesses within the District. It provides both management and technical assistance to clients, including not only that assistance necessary at the initial stage of formation but on a continuing basis if requested. A major means of increasing minority control and ownership is through direct financial assistance preceded by the necessary screening mechanisms for selection of proposals and projects.

Closely related to increasing minority control and ownership is the objective of creating increased employment opportunities. Those channels of activity which increase ownership in large part create collateral employment opportunities. In addition, DCDC focuses on those ventures which are labor intensive, and encourages expansion of existing minority enterprises.

Ownership and employment, while two very important goals, are not all that is required to upgrade city neighborhoods. In several areas of the District, community access to

certain goods and services remains a problem. DCDC assists clients in identifying these areas through market studies which show existing facilities and emphasize possible opportunities. DCDC not only encourages clients but also participates itself in "impact area" analysis.

Because of its close working relationships with both local business leaders and city government, DCDC may be in an unique position to integrate minority businessmen into the economic mainstream of the District of Columbia. It may provide bank loan guarantees or participate in joint financing with banks. Through its technical assistance it may aid clients in making effective presentations and negotiations with lending institutions. Its contacts provide opportunity for joint ventures among private individuals and organizations and in addition help to bring successful achievements of its clients to public attention, thereby attracting more inner city participation in similar ventures. Finally the client is provided information and assistance on governmental programs which compliment DCDC's and the client's own objectives.

V. SELECTION AND INVESTMENT FOR REVOLVING DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Criteria for the selection of investments are governed by the Sponsor's Agreement and by DCDC's own internal

procedures. Outlined below are the criteria established for the Revolving Fund which is the source of loans made directly by DCDC. The subsidiaries of DCDC are governed by substantially the same criteria.

A. Requirements of the Sponsor's Agreement.

The Revolving Development Account is funded by the District of Columbia government's share of HUD Block Grants and is therefore subject to the explicit selection requirements contained in the Sponsor's Agreement between DCDC and the District of Columbia which are hereinafter outlined.

1. Selection Requirements. Those selection requirements imposed by the Sponsors Agreement are divided into three basic subcategories and a general directive on proportional distribution of funds. The general directive provides that not less than 40% of the total of all funds utilized by DCDC from its Revolving Development Fund shall be applied to housing development projects. In a like manner, not less than 40% shall be applied to economic development projects. The three subcategories are recipient eligiblity, investment eligibility, and project priorities.

2. Recipient Eligibility. All types of economic enterprise including commercial, industrial, service and others, are eligible for assistance from DCDC, subject to the following limitations and guidelines.

(a) No existing business may be aided which does not have gross sales of at least $80,000 per year.

(b) No new business may be aided unless $80,000 in gross sales may reasonably be expected within one year of receipt of assistance.

Criteria (a) and (b) do not apply to a business qualifying for loans from the Small Business loan fund, rather than the Revolving Fund. The Small Business Loan fund limits the amount of loans to $5,000.

(c) Aid will not be given to projects which result only in a change in the ownership or management of existing economic enterprise, unless the change is determined to substantially contribute to Model Neighborhood goals such as employing neighborhood residents and minorities, or increasing minority participation.

(d) The site or place of business must be located within the Model Neighborhood; or the residence of the

principal owner, owners or stockholders must be in the Model Neighborhood. Waiver of these alternative requirements may be obtained if the business provides a needed, conveniently accessible source of goods, services, employment or housing to Model Neighborhood residents. The housing exception is subject to additional requirements not relevant to this report.

(e) None of the applicants, principal owners, stockholders, board members, or officers may be now, or have been, within the past 6 months, members of the board or employees of DCDC, its predecessors, subsidiaries or affiliates. As a matter of internal policy, DCDC has added principal staff, immediate relatives and business associates of the applicant to those ineligible recipients specified by the D.C. government sponsor criteria. This provision may be waived by the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development after a full disclosure and investigation.

(f) If the applicant is a non-profit or limited dividend entity, a minimum of 1/3 of its governing board must be Model Neighborhood residents. As an alternative to this requirement the applicant may prove a definite substantive means for neighborhood participation in decisionmaking to the satis-

faction of the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development.

3. Investment Eligibility. Those investments eligible for Revolving Development Funds include loans for "seed money," property and land acquisition, business working capital or other business purposes; equity investments through joint ventures, syndication plans, limited partnerships or other means; various forms of loan guarantees; and direct acquisition of real property. Those eligible investment categories are subject to the following guidelines and conditions:

(a) Loans or equity investments from the Revolving Fund may not exceed $100,000 except for real estate development projects.

(b) Loans or equity investments from the Revolving Fund may not be less than $15,000.

(c) Loans must provide for a period of repayment no greater than 7 years.

4. Economic Development Project Priorities. In selecting business for assistance, DCDC must give priorities in the following order:

(a) First priority must be given to projects which create jobs by developing or expanding industrial operations located in the Model Neighborhood or in close proximity to it. Among applicants within this category, highest priority must be given to those enterprises which are most labor intensive.

(b) Second priority must be given to applicants who will use the assistance to develop commercial space.

(c) Third priority must be given to firms who will use the assistance to locate in commercial space developed by DCDC or a firm assisted by DCDC.

(d) Fourth priority must be given to firms where the assistance will increase the volume or profitability of existing firms. Within this category, the classes of retail firms such as grocery or variety stores, and personal service businesses should be favored.

(e) In all the above, first priority must be given to firms in and closely adjacent to the Model Neighborhood. Approval from the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development is required for projects lo-

cated outside the Model Neighborhood and normally will be granted only on a showing that there is no viable use for the funds within the Model Neighborhood plan and the proposed use will directly benefit Model Neighborhood residents.

B. Internal Requirements of DCDC.

Since DCDC has only limited funds, it has developed additional criteria to assist in the selection of applicants from among those who meet the technical requirements outlined above. On an objective basis, no applicant will be considered unless he has been rejected for financial assistance by two banks and the SBA. On a more subjective basis, DCDC has adopted selection guidelines which advance its goals and objectives. The first group of guidelines is designed to insure that a particular venture will achieve the economic development objectives of the Model Neighbohood plan. The second group seeks to concentrate on commercially feasible projects.

1. Threshold Guidelines.

(a) Since a major objective of DCDC is to produce substantial and visible physical change within the Model Neighborhood, one key consideration is whether a proposed ven-

ture will contribute to an improved physical environment through either its business facilities or through the goods and services it produces.

(b) Another major objective is to encourage and develop diverse neighborhood and minority ownership of capital assets. Therefore, the entire ownership structure, including any future possibilities for increased community participation, is weighed by the DCDC staff.

(c) Business proposals which overcome existing deficiencies in the availability of goods and services are given priority consideration. In this regard the projected price, quantity and quality of these goods and services is relevant.

(d) The extent to which ventures will attract a flow of capital from outside areas to the Model Neighborhood is considered.

(e) Each proposal is judged on the extent to which it provides a transfer of management, development, and technical skills to members of the minority community from the broader business and financial community.

2. Commercial Guidelines. Only if the proposed venture has merit when analyzed in light of the threshold guidelines will the following financial, technical and managerial criteria be applied.

(a) Skill requirements of a proposed project must be relatively low since most of the unemployed or underemployed residents of the Model Neighborhood are so at least in part because of skill or educational weaknesses. As an administrative criteria, DCDC looks for skill/educational requirements at a 10th grade educational average, unless additional requirements can be met through short-term training (on the job or institutional).

(b) A proposed project's employment potential at the end of a two-year start up period will be estimated to determine if the business will advance DCDC's job creation objectives. The two-year vantage point is chosen because most new businesses require a certain period to gain a footing, and it is deemed unfair to judge projects solely on initial employment.

(c) Projects must be capable of being implemented within a short time period, generally within nine months or less.

(d) A basic requirement of any venture is that it be able to hold its position against competitors. Projects must be able to justify their nature and location in light of existing competition.

(e) The management and technical capabilities of the applicant are considered as well as the availability of outside support in those areas. Although DCDC provides help in both these areas, the business as contemplated must obviously be self-sufficient to a large extent.

(f) DCDC will evaluate proposals in light of statistical failure rates in each particular venture area. A proposal within a high-risk area will not necessarily doom its chances ab initio, but rather may indicate a need for greater technical support or capitalization.

(g) The project is evaluated generally with respect to projected growth prospects, statistical return on investment, elasticity of profit margin and its sensitivity to external variables.

(h) Finally, DCDC analyzes the project's exposure to cash loss in the first few years. Statistically the

majority of new businesses fail within the first two years of inception, largely due to cash flow problems. If a business makes it through this initial stage, it has good prospects for success. Thus, size of downside exposure and the ability of the participant to continue in spite of this are relevant considerations to a determination of a project's potential for success.

VI. PROCEDURES FOLLOWED BY DCDC IN SELECTING RECIPIENTS OF BUSINESS FINANCING.

DCDC employs a five step internal procedure for selecting recipients for business financing:

1. publicizing and soliciting;

2. initial contact and preliminary dicussion;

3. submission of a formal proposal by the applicant and preliminary DCDC evaluation;

4. detailed evaluation of the proposal and decision-making;

5. board approval/disapproval and disbursement.

If the proposal is rejected at steps 3, 4 or 5, the applicant is given the basis for the rejection in writing and is informed that he may request reconsideration of the decision. A detailed review process is provided.

A. Publicizing and Soliciting. The purpose of this stage is to publicize the availability of financial assistance to members of the Model Neighborhood. The Board of DCDC is composed of representatives of various local organizations and institutions and thus itself provides an important channel of publicity. In addition, direct mail publication is made to community organizations. Referrals by city and federal government agencies, and by previous clients, are also utilized.

B. Initial Contact and Preliminary Discussions. This is a relatively informal contact which seeks simply to convey to the client what resources are available within DCDC, and to outline basic eligibility criteria. If the client feels he meets the criteria he is invited to submit a proposal and apply for assistance.

C. Submission of a Proposal and Preliminary Evaluation. The proposal consists of a 5 page application (which includes a question concerning possible conflict of interest situations)

and a business plan. DCDC has developed a 16 page memorandum to applicants to assist them in preparing their proposal. This memorandum discusses the specific questions the staff will consider and to which the applicant should address himself in his plan.

On completion of the proposal, it is referred to the division Vice-President who sends an acknowledgement to the applicant and assigns staff to evaluate the proposal. Staff evaluation is then reviewed by the Vice-President who must concur with the staff for further action. After preliminary evaluation the client may be advised that his proposal meets this screening analysis, or that further information or clarification is required, or that he does not meet eligibility criteria.

D. Detailed Analysis and Decisionmaking. If the preliminary analysis indicates the project merits further analysis, a detailed evaluation follows. The Vice-President and staff will visit the place of the business for first hand evaluation of the management, product and employees. Other organizations or individuals may be contacted for relevant information. The staff then prepares a detailed analysis and

evaluation of the proposal which is reviewed by the Vice-President. His evaluation is submitted to the President who makes a recommendation to the Board, or rejects the application. The applicant is informed in writing of any rejection, and the reason for the rejection.

E. Board Approval and Disbursement. If the President recommends the project to the Board, or if the President recommends rejection, but nevertheless feels the project merits Board consideration, the applicant is informed in writing of his application's progress. The Board's Executive Committee will receive copies of the proposal, evaluations and recommendations. If the amount of assistance is $100,000 or less, the Executive Committee can make the investment decision. If the amount is over $100,000 the decision must be made by the full Board who will consider all information submitted to the Executive Committee and that Committee's recommendation. If the final decision is affirmative, the staff will develop final terms of the investment and contract. A request is then submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development to draw on the Revolving Fund, and assuming approval, investment disbursement is started.

F. Review Procedures. As can be seen, a negative decision on a project may be made at any one of several points before final disbursement is commenced. A negative decision during step C and D above requires a written statement to the applicant outlining the reasons for rejection, and informs him that he may request a reconsideration. The letter specifies that a basis for such a review must be given and that the request must be made within 10 working days.

When such an appeal is received, the Vice-President designates staff to re-evaluate the package. Staff re-evaluation is reviewed by the Vice-President who will then discuss the appeal further with the President. New information may indicate that the basic reasons for rejection have been removed, in which case the package will follow regular investment decision channels. If the reasons for rejection are not removed, the client will be informed that his appeal has been rejected by the staff and officers but that further review may be had through a special review Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

If the client requests such a review, the President will submit all information to the Sub-Committee and request a

meeting. After consideration of the proposal the Sub-Committee may agree to reject the proposal, in which case the client is so informed and further review and appeal is closed. If the Sub-Committee decides to pursue the matter further, a recommendation is made to the full Executive Committee. A negative decision by that committee ends review and appeal. If the Executive Committee decides to overrule the staff and officer action, the committee itself may make final approval if the amount is $100,000 or less. If a favorable decision is reached on a project involving more than $100,000 the Executive Committee then submits its recommendation for approval to the full Board. The loan package then follows regular investment procedures.

VII. CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROVISIONS.

As a private non-profit corporation, the activities of the DCDC entities are governed by any applicable federal laws, D.C. corporate laws, (both statutory and case law), its own articles, bylaws and internal procedures, and any conditions which may be imposed upon it contractually through receipt of funding. Since there are no precedents with respect to DCDC, some of the provisions mentioned herein may not in fact be

applicable to the DCDC entities. The only general federal conflict of interest provision which appears at all relevant is 18 U.S.C. §208. This section imposes criminal penalties on an officer or employee of the federal or District of Columbia governments, if he has a personal financial interest in a matter and participates substantially in a governmental decision affecting that interest. The section does not apply if disclosure is made and a waiver given. In no sense would board members or officers of DCDC be considered officers or employees of either the federal or D.C. government, merely because of their position with DCDC. The section is inapplicable by its own terms unless a DCDC board member is also a government employee.

The District of Columbia has a general conflict of interest statute, D.C. Code §1-1181 subsection (g). It also applies only to public officials discharging official duties. Any possible ambiguity is removed by the explicit definition of a public official under subsection (i), which includes only those officers traditionally viewed as public officials.

Officers and directors of D.C. non-profit corporations are governed by the statutory provisions of D.C. Code Title 29

Chapter 10. §29-1005 therein prescribes the general powers of non-profit corporations and under subsection (f), removes the power to lend money or otherwise assist officers and directors. In addition, §29-1028 expressly prohibits such loans and makes directors voting for such loans liable to the corporation until repayment is made. These sections have never been judicially construed and it is questionable whether they are intended to apply to loan transactions in which the recipient is not an individual.

Under general corporate law, transactions between corporations with common directors are no longer void, and may even be recognized as convenient. See e.g., Fletcher Cyclopedia Corporations, Vol. 3, §961. This general principal has been applied in D.C. to non-profit, charitable corporations organized under D.C. Code Title 29 Chapter 10. The controlling decision in this area is Stern v. Lucy Webb Hayes National School for Deaconesses and Missionaries 381 F.Supp. 1003 (D.C.D.C. 1974). The corporation in question was organized as a non-profit, charitable, benevolent, and educational corporation and operated Sibley Memorial Hospital. The directors in this case, denominated "trustees" by its bylaws, also held directorships and stock interests in outside financial and

investment companies, dominated the Executive and Finance Committee and had responsibility for all the corporations investment decisions. The court succinctly summarized the duties of a non-profit, charitable corporate fiduciary when faced with such potential conflicts and held that such directors must:

1. use due diligence in supervising corporate officers, staff and outside experts;

2. fully disclose any substantial outside interest, directorship or employment relation which could raise a potential conflict;

3. fully disclose any reasons not known to the Board which would indicate that the proposed transaction may not be in the best interests of the corporation; and

4. refrain from active participation (except as in 3 above) or voting on the questioned decision.

The articles of incorporation of DCDC, after setting forth its charitable purposes, expressly limit its activities such that the corporation may not "operate or take any steps whatsoever which will serve to facilitate the transaction of specific business by its members or promote the private

interest of any member or person..." Article IV(a). In a like manner, Article III, Section 14 of the DCDC bylaws provides:

> "Conflicts of Interest - The Director nor any member of a director's family shall receive any direct financial benefit from the activities of the Corporation or its subsidiaries or affiliates. (sic)"

As to internal policy, DCDC has prepared an application form to be filled out by all prospective clients which includes a specific conflict of interest provision and requires other information which enables the staff to determine for itself potential conflicts. Item 9 asks:

> "Have any of the principal owners or stockholders, board members, officers or principal staff members or any of their immediate relatives been members of the Board or employees of the DCDC, Model Cities Economic Development Corporation, the New Model Cities Housing Development Corporation, the Housing Development Corporation or any of their affiliate (sic) or subsidiaries within six months prior or (sic) this application."

In DCDC's published Economic Development Policies and Procedures manual under the heading Selection Criteria, Recipient Eligibility (2) it is provided that no loan, investment or other form of financial assistance shall be made to any indi-

vidual, partnership, corporation or other entity if its principal owners or stockholders, board members, officers or principal staff or any of their immediate relatives or business associates are or have been members of the board or employees of DCDC, the Model Cities Economic Development Corporation, the New Model Cities Housing Development Corporation, the Housing Development Corporation, or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries, within six (6) months prior to the application for financial assistance. The procedure further directs that noncompliance with this criteria may be waived only by DCA (now D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development). This internal policy tracks an identical provision in the Sponsors Agreement between DCDC and the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

Because of the complex nature of contract and grant financing given DCDC and its related corporations, it is unclear what effect conditions imposed on a predecessor in the chain of funds have on DCDC, unless expressly incorporated by reference or adopted in documents to which DCDC is a party. Conditions concerning conflicts of interest are outlined below for whatever relevance they may have.

Primary funding for DCDC is governed by the Sponsors Agreement between DCDC and the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. The original agreement dated October 1, 1974 incorporated by reference in later agreements, provides in Section 27 that:

> 27. CONFLICT OF INTEREST
>
> (a) Interest of Members of the District. No officer employee, or agent of the District who exercises any functions or responsibilities in connection with the planning and carrying out of the Program, or any other person who exercises any functions or responsibilities in connection with the Program, shall have any personal financial interest, direct or indirect, in this Contract; and the Sponsor shall take appropriate steps to assure compliance.
>
> (b) Interest of contractor, subcontractor and employees. The sponsor agrees that it will incorporate into every contract required to be in writing the following provision:
>
> > Interest of Contractor and Employees. The Contractor covenants that no person who presently exercises any functions or responsibilities in connection with the Program has any personal financial interest, direct or indirect, in this Contract. The Contractor further covenants that he presently has no interest, in the Model Neighborhood Area or any parcels therein, which would conflict in any manner or

> degree with the performance or his services hereunder. The Contract or further covenants that in the performance of this Contract no person having any conflicting interest shall be employed. Any interest on the part of the Contractor or his employees must be disclosed to the Sponsor and the District. Provided, however, that this paragraph shall be in such a manner so as not to unreasonably impede the statutory requirement that maximum opportunity be provided for employment of and participation by residents of the area.

For the purpose of the agreement, the Sponsor is DCDC.

In addition to the provisions set out in the body of the agreement, the appendices contain other sections addressed to conflicts of interest. Part 2, Section B(3), paragraph (d) conditions release of funds from the DCDC Revolving Development Fund and provides that:

> (d) No for-profit entity shall be eligible for any form of loan, investment, or financial assistance, and no real property shall be purchased as a result of any loan, investment or financial assistance under this agreement, if any of its principal owners or stockholders, board members, or officers are or have been members of the board or employees of the contractor or of the Model Cities Economic Development Corporation, the Housing Development Corporation, or any of their affiliates or subsidiaries, within six (6) months prior to the application for financial assistance.

Under the heading "Project Administration," "Conflicts of Interest", Section IIIG Appendix A, it is provided that

> G. Conflict of Interest
>
> The contractor shall insure that all conflicts of interest, including any and all relationships between the board members, principals, principal financial associates, chief officers and staff members of DCDC itself, any applicant for financial assistance, and any other party to the transactions required to acquire, develop or dispose of any real estate under this agreement is fully disclosed in keeping with the regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development before the disbursement of any financial aid under this contract, and that the provisions of Part II, Section B9L(1) paragraph (c)3(d), above, are adhered to.

Although "contractor" was defined in the main text to include those dealing with DCDC, the entire context of the appendix requires that "contractor" in this section (and others) means DCDC. It is possible that the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development incorporated sections of its agreement with H U D without appropriate changes in terms.

The grant agreement between HUD and the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development providing the Block Grant referred to in Exhibit A contains the following clause:

11. Interest of Members, Officers, or Employees of Grantee, Members of Local Governing Body, or Other Public Officials:

> No member, officer, or employee of the Grantee, or its designees or agents, no member of the governing body of the locality in which the program is situated, and no other public official of such locality or localities who exercises any functions or responsibilities with respect to the program during his tenure or for one year thereafter, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or subcontract, or the proceeds thereof, for work to be performed in connection with the program assisted under the Agreement. The Grantee shall incorporate, or cause to be incorporated, in all such contracts or subcontracts a provision prohibiting such interest pursuant to the purposes of this section.

By virtue of the last sentence, the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development is directed to impose similar conditions on DCDC. In addition, more stringent criteria are, most likely, forthcoming. In January of this year, HUD promulgated new requirements for applications under the Community Block Grant Program. Applications for new Block Grants shall establish safeguards.

> ...to prohibit employees from using positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business or other ties.
>
> Federal Register Vol. 41, No. 19, Part II
> §570.303(e)(14) Jan. 28, 1976

It is to be anticipated that this standard of avoiding even the appearance of conflicts will be imposed on DCDC by D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

MODEDCO, as a MESBIC is subject to federal conflicts of interest provisions under the Small Business Investment Program. Title 15 U.S.C. §687(d) calls upon such programs to adopt regulations to govern those who have direct or indirect interests in the investment company.

Conflicts of Interest

> For the purpose of controlling conflicts of interest which may be detrimental to small business concerns, to small business investment companies, to the shareholders of either, or to the purposes of this chapter, the Administration shall adopt regulations to govern transactions with any officer, director, or shareholder of any small business investment company, or with any person or concern, in which any interest, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, is held by any officer, director, or shareholder of (1) any small business investment company, or (2) any person or concern with an interest, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, in any small business investment company. Such regulations shall include appropriate requirements for public disclosure (including disclosure in the locality most directly affected by the transaction) necessary to the purposes of this section.

In addition, Section 687(f) of the Small Business Investment Program states that an officer, director, employee,

agent or participant may be disqualified on the grounds of breach of trust. Indeed, it is unlawful for an individual to breach a fiduciary duty if the act results in "imminent danger of suffering financial loss or other damage" to the licensee.

Regulations developed pursuant to this statutory mandate are contained in 13CFR §107.1004 which states that "self-dealing" to the prejudice of the small concern or a licensee (MESBIC-MODEDCO) or its shareholders, or of SBA is prohibited except where an exemption is granted by SBA.

Exemptions may be granted by SBA if (1) the licensee (MESBIC-MODEDCO) publishes a notice of the transaction in a local newspaper; and (2) provides the SBA with a certified copy within ten days and (3) the SBA publishes a similar notice in the Federal Register.

The Small Business Administration is also authorized to make loans to development companies such as DCLDC or ICLDC to finance the construction, conversion or expansion of small businesses. The regulations governing these types of loans are set forth in 13 CFR Part 108 - Loans to State and Local Development Companies.

As for the conflict of interest question, the SBA's position for this type of loan is by far the most liberal. Section 502 loans (i.e. to Local Development Companies) permit members of a local development company (LDC) who are directly interested in specific projects to own or have voting power over no more than 25 percent of the development company's total outstanding stock or memberships. (13 CFR §1082(d)(2)).

Usually, there must be a minimum of 25 stockholders or members of a local development corporation. The reason for this requirement is to ensure broad-based community support and representation.

VIII. REVIEW OF SPECIFIC TRANSACTIONS.

The information available to the preparers of this report indicates that conflicts of interest situations arose in only a few instances and occurred for the most part before DCDC was even organized. In addition, one instance of possible governmental influence of a material nature was reported. An outline of the history of these transactions as they relate to the question of conflicts of interest is recited below in order to place them in proper perspective.

A. Potomac Services Inc.

The Manhattan Co. (MC) was a laundry, dry-cleaning and rug cleaning business which operated in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Area since 1905. The principal offices and plant were located at 1326 through 1346 Florida Avenue, N. W. with five store locations and 46 pick-up and delivery routes serviced throughout the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Area.

MC employed approximately 250 individuals, 80 percent of whom belong to minority groups and 68 percent of whom were female employees. Moreover, the plant was represented by its owners to be the single largest employer in the Northwest 14th Street corridor. Since at least 1968 through 1972, MC reported total sales of almost $3 million annually.

In 1970, MC began losing money and by 1973 had incurred total losses of $370,000 for the preceding three years. In view of its continuing losses, the owners of MC expressed an intention to cease operations on or about July 27, 1973.

On June 29, 1973, the difficulties MC was experiencing were brought to the attention of the staff members of MODEDCO. The staff immediately began an expedited review of

the situation as presented. It was the conclusion of the staff that the cessation of operations by MC would have a serious and highly harmful effect on the Model Neighborhood Area. This opinion was based on the fact that it would be difficult to secure another light industry in this area to employ the number of persons who would most likely be layed-off. Also, the level of skill and trade learning of the employees of MC would make it extremely difficult for these persons to secure employment elsewhere. The payroll of MC was estimated at $1.5 million per year and the loss of this employer would cause an increase in the unemployment rolls without the benefits of medical insurance and retirement plans which MC's employees were then enjoying. Finally, a closing of the MC operation would cause a loss of tax revenue to the District of Columbia.

In an attempt to solve what the staff believed to be a serious problem, MODEDCO began negotiations with the Board of Directors of MC in early July of 1973. The result of these negotiations was an agreement to form a new minority-owned company, to be called Potomac Services, Co. (PS). PS would purchase MC with funds provided by MODEDCO and continue operations with the new funds, which were to be used for capital purposes, and with funds provided by the new owner.

The owner of PS was to be Arthur Blount, who at the time of the initial negotiations was Executive Vice-President of the Model Cities Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC) which then owned 100 percent of MODEDCO. Mr. Blount also participated in the packaging of the PS-MC loan transaction with other staff members, which was ultimately presented to the MODEDCO Board for approval.

The file reflects that apparently all persons including staff, the Board of Directors of MODEDCO and appropriate government officials were aware of the potential problem of conflict of interest presented by Mr. Blount's participation in the PS-MC transaction. In a letter dated October 9, 1973, to James Threatt, Director of the District of Columbia Model Cities Program, the then Executive Vice-President of MODEDCO, Frederick D. Jones, explained the reasons for proceeding with the transaction whereby Mr. Blount would become the owner of a company receiving funds from MODEDCO. Mr. Jones related that the staff was faced with a situation in which it was essential that a solution to the MC problem be found in a two or three week period. The problem as the staff perceived it was to find a minority buyer with the desire and ability to take over a virtually bankrupt company and attempt to make it viable again.

The loss of approximately 250 jobs for unskilled inner-city residents was considered such a serious problem that extraordinary measures had to be taken. Mr. Blount was willing to invest $15,000 of his own funds and was apparently the only person who was willing to step into what was a very difficult situation. Mr. Blount's background in business had convinced other staff members that he was an appropriate candidate for the job. In sum, although the staff had obvious reservations about the transaction, they felt they had no other viable alternative.

Full disclosure of Mr. Blount's interest in the transaction both from the standpoint of participating in the feasibility study and in his ultimate ownership interest was made to the MODEDCO Board. A resolution was placed before the MODEDCO Board on July 6, 1973 recommending a $150,000 loan to PS (which would acquire MC) and which would thereafter be owned by Blount. If the resolution was passed, Blount agreed to resign immediately as Vice-President of MCEDC. The MODEDCO Board approved this resolution.

Thereafter negotiations continued between PS and MC and a purchase price was agreed upon. On July 13, 1973 MODEDCO

consummated a $150,000 loan to PS. The agreement called for the purchase by MODEDCO of a $150,000 convertible subordinated debenture from PS at 9 1/2 percent interest per annum for a ten-year period, with a two-year moratorium on payments by PS of principal.

Subsequently, pursuant to the requirements of the SBA, MODEDCO reported to the SBA requesting approval of the loan transaction and requesting a waiver of the six-month period imposed on previous employees seeking financing from MESBICS.

On October 26, 1973, a Notice of Application for approval of a conflict of interest transaction was issued by the SBA.

On November 9, 1973, an adverse comment to this notice was received by the SBA from Charles Richardson, Chairman of the Model Cities Commission of the District of Columbia. Mr. Richardson recommended that the request for a waiver of the conflict of interest provision of the SBA regulation not be granted. This recommendation was based upon Richardson's opinion that PS was not really a "new" enterprise under applicable SBA policy guidelines. In addition, Mr. Richardson

stated that preference was not given to residents of the Model Cities Neighborhood as also required by SBA policy pronouncements. Finally, Mr. Richardson believed that good faith was not shown because of the serious nature of the conflict of interest and that there was a failure to explore alternatives to the PS proposal.

On March 13, 1974, the MODEDCO Board of Directors was notified that the PS financing was approved by SBA after consideration of all pertinent facts and comments. According to SBA, such approval was primarily based upon the continued existence of a small business concern in the District of Columbia, the preservation of jobs for more than 250 employees and the economic impact of the loan on the community.

The entire transaction was consummated prior to the creation of DCDC in October, 1974.

B. Howard Theatre.

The Howard Theatre located at 7th and T Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. had been for years a seat of black entertainment within the District of Columbia. It had been closed for sometime. At some point in time prior to August

1973, a group comprised of persons experienced in the entertainment field formed the New Howard Theatre Corporation, for the purpose of renovating and reopening the Howard Theatre and attracting entertainers to perform there.

As part of the plan, financing was required for both the costs of renovation and for working capital during the start-up period. To this end, application was made to Inner City Local Development Corporation (LDC) for renovation financing. The original application sought a loan of $150,000 of which it appears that $135,000 was to be borrowed by LDC from SBA and LDC was to lend an additional $15,000 to the New Howard Theatre Corporation. Subsequently, the loans approved by LDC amounted to $175,000, $157,500 of which amount was borrowed by LDC from SBA and $17,500 of which was borrowed by LDC from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Working capital was to be provided as follows: SBA was to guarantee a commercial bank loan in the amount of $100,000 to the New Howard Theatre Corporation; MODEDCO was to issue $50,000 in subordinated convertible debentures. Of the New Howard Theatre Corporation's $51,000 in equity, only $1,000

was paid in capital and the remaining $50,000 was to be provided by MODEDCO. The common stock of the corporation was to be hypothecated at MODEDCO for the period the debentures were outstanding.

The loans were approved by the LDC and MODEDCO Boards in August, 1973. The proposal recognized certain risk factors which had to be considered: (a) The Howard Theatre management, although representing a wide variety of professional theatre management, had not worked together previously to operate a project such as the Howard Theatre; (b) The Howard Theatre was located in the D.C. Model Neighborhood, thus giving rise to potential crime and security problems; (c) Although there was evidence of growing demand for the type of entertainment the theatre would sponsor, there was no guarantee the artists could be attracted to perform at the Howard Theatre and no guarantee that audiences would patronize the performances; and (d) there was no guarantee that the Howard Theatre would generate other development and improvements in the area of the theatre.

The memorandum from Thomas H. Countee, to the Executive Committee recognized that certain potential benefits to

the Model Neighborhood were to be derived: (1) an increase in minority-owned enterprises; (2) additional jobs (the projection was that the Theatre would employ 44 full and part-time employees); the renovation of the theatre would lead potentially to other development in the area; and the theatre would provide a center for the development of local talent. Mr. Countee summarized the application and proposal to be not without risk but packaged in a manner to accord maximum protection to LDC and MODEDCO.

Subsequent to the time the loans were approved, but prior to closing on the loan, on approximately July 11, 1974, Cecelia Scott and Samuel Fields became investors in, and Board members of, the New Howard Theatre Corporation, for the purpose of giving the corporation local flavor inasmuch as the other Board members and investors resided in New York. At the time of the approval of the loans in August, 1973, neither Mrs. Scott nor Mr. Fields were connected with MODEDCO or LDC.

By note dated September 6, 1974, Inner City Local Development Corporation borrowed $157,000 from the Small Business Administration (Loan No. LD-ME-659, 908, 1001 - D.C.). Inner City Local Development Corporation then loaned $157,500

to the New Howard Theatre Corporation as evidenced by a Promissory Note dated September 6, 1974, which note was assigned to SBA. The note was payable 15 years from its date, with interest at 5 1/2% per annum, in monthly installments of $1,352.00 beginning ten months from the date of the note.

Inner City Local Development also borrowed $17,500 from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, evidenced by a promissory note dated September 6, 1974 and loaned $17,500 to the New Howard Theatre Corporation, as evidenced by a note dated September 6, 1974. The $17,500 note was payable in 15 years in quarterly-annual installments commencing September 30, 1975. Interest was 6% per annum.

The $157,500 was secured by a Financing Statement covering the following: A security interest constituting a first lien on all equipment, furniture and fixtures now owned and thereafter acquired and the proceeds therefrom; and an assignment with the right of re-assignment of debtors title and interest in the premises of the theatre, including rentals from the lease thereof. Inner City Local Development Corporation assigned its interest in this collateral to Small Business Administration.

The $50,000 indebtedness of the New Howard Theatre Corporation to MODEDCO was evidenced by a subordinated debenture dated September 6, 1974, which bore interest at the rate of 10% per annum. MODEDCO's only security in connection with the debenture was the personal guarantees of the shareholders on a "pro rata" basis (including those of Cecelia P. Scott and Samuel Fields).

The funds were disbursed to the New Howard Theatre Corporation and renovation work on the theatre began. On April 17, 1975, the theatre opened.

On April 11, 1975, the New Howard Theatre Corporation filed an application with DCDC for a loan of $70,000 for the purpose of making improvements for fencing, lighting and parking areas surrounding the Howard Theatre (at this time Cecelia P. Scott and Samuel Fields were members of the Board of DCDC.) In a memorandum dated April 15, 1975 from Thomas H. Countee to the Executive Committee of DCDC, the staff recommended approval of the New Howard Theatre Corporation's loan application on the following conditions: (1) The terms of the loan would be $70,000 for 7 years at 10% interest per annum with a 1 year moratorium on principal payments; (2) That a

separate account be set up and checks written with joint signatures of the New Howard Theatre Corporation's representatives and a DCDC staff member (payments were to be made only on presentation to DCDC of a voucher); and (3) DCDC was to have closer architectural supervision over the renovation of the Theatre than previously had been the case.

The April 15th memorandum from Mr. Countee to the Executive Committee also revealed that there was a conflict of interest problem to be considered in the application by the New Howard Theatre Corporation. Specifically, Mr. Countee pointed out that Cecelia P. Scott and Samuel Fields, who were Board members of DCDC, were also investors in the New Howard Theatre Corporation. Thus, the memorandum pointed out that a special waiver of the conflict of interest provision in the DCDC-CDA Contract, as well as SBA approval of the terms and conditions, was also necessary. The memorandum pointed out that in the original application for a loan to Inner City Local Development Corporation in 1973 no conflict of interest problem existed inasmuch as neither Cecelia P. Scott nor Samuel Fields were then members of the Board of Directors of any of the lending entities.

At a meeting on April 16, 1975, the Executive Committee of DCDC considered the application of New Howard Theatre Corporation for a loan of $70,000. Neither Cecelia P. Scott nor Samuel Fields were present at the meeting during the deliberation and the vote taken on the loan application by the Executive Committee. The loan was approved by the Executive Committee, but its approval was conditioned upon the granting of a waiver of the conflict of interest provision, Section 27 of the DCDC-CDA Contract by DC Model Cities Program. In this regard, Frederick D. Jones wrote Reginald Webb, Acting Director, D.C. Model Cities Program on April 14, 1975 requesting waiver of the conflict of interest provision, Section 27 of DCDC-CDA Contract, in which letter Mr. Jones revealed the conflict of interest problem relating to Mrs. Scott and Mr. Fields.

By letter dated May 9, 1975 to Mr. Countee, Mr. Reginald Webb declined to extend the requested waiver of conflict of interest provision stating that he needed more information concerning the conflict and the loan. He enclosed therewith a set of HUD regulations relating to conflict of interest problems.

Subsequently, consideration was given to the conflict of interest problem by members of the Executive Committee of DCDC and various alternatives to cure the conflict problem were discussed. However, after two weeks of operation, the Howard Theatre closed its doors, and as time passed, it became evident that because of the financial condition of the New Howard Theatre Corporation it was not feasible to consider the additional loan. Thus, the subsequent application for $70,000 loan was never granted.

C. Wilson-McIntosh Buick Dealership.

At the time Wilson-McIntosh Buick (W-M) made its initial application to MODEDCO for funding in 1974, it had been in business for almost four years, W-M had taken over the old Bob White Buick Dealership at 624 H Street, N.E. in 1970 and subsequently had moved it to 1011 6th Street, N.W. in 1972. The sharp downturn in the automobile industry occasioned by several economic conditions including a recession and the fuel crisis were the major factors forcing W-M to seek financing through MODEDCO.

The file reflects that the MODEDCO staff made a detailed analysis of W-M both from the standpoint of the

company's own financial condition and prospects and also from the standpoint of the overall industry performance and current economic indicators. The staff came to the conclusion that a loan to W-M (which had previously received SBA financing) was appropriate in view of the benefit to the inner city both in terms of convenience of service and employment. However, the staff did not hesitate to point out that W-M still presented a high risk situation that should be carefully watched.

The file reflects that on February 14, 1974, Thomas H. Countee, Jr., President of MODEDCO, prepared a report to the MODEDCO Board of Directors with respect to the application for an $80,000 loan by W-M. Mr. Countee summarized the position of W-M, pointing out that there was no collateral available except a life insurance policy but that the company had agreed to certain cost-cutting devices, including reduction of salaries and payroll. W-M had already secured a reduction in rent payment. In addition, a request had been made by the Public National Bank to the SBA for an approval of a 6 month moratorium on payments by W-M on previous SBA loans subject to approval by MODEDCO of the requested $80,000 loan.

On February 20, 1974, the request by W-M for financing was turned down by the MODEDCO Board with only four

directors voting for approval while at least six votes were required. The reasons stated for this rejection were a lack of collateral for the loan and concern over the future of big car dealerships in general.

On February 21, 1974, Thomas H. Countee requested reconsideration of the Board's action stating that W-M had agreed to pledge as collateral a 2% holdback of the purchase price of all cars that General Motors required of all dealerships. This amount was believed more than sufficient to secure the requested $80,000 loan.

On March 7, 1974, after Board approval, a loan agreement was signed between W-M and MODEDCO providing W-M with an $80,000 loan with interest at 5% for the first year, 7% for the second year and at a rate for the subsequent years to be determined by MODEDCO not to exceed 1% over the Chase Manhattan Bank's prime rate. There was a three year moratorium on payment of principal by W-M on this loan.

The fortunes of W-M thereafter steadily declined. It is not possible from a review of available materials to determine whether the decline was attributable to continued poor economic conditions, poor management or a combination of

both. It should be noted that certain allegations have appeared in the press that poor bookkeeping, excessive use of free cars and perhaps self-dealing was responsible in large measure for the demise of W-M. In any event, such an analysis is beyond the purview of this report.

In October, 1974, W-M requested an additional $120,000 in financing from MODEDCO. The staff analysis of the W-M request concluded that W-M was experiencing serious financial difficulties and would need a minimum of $150,000 rather than the requested $120,000 in order to survive. Moreover, MODEDCO had at that time a limit of $150,000 which it was permitted to lend to any single entity. In view of this limit and the needs of W-M, the staff concluded that no further financing should be provided to W-M. The staff also spent considerable time evaluating the operations of the dealership and current industry outlooks and concluded that it would be best not to continue financing W-M under any circumstances. The file also reflects that on November 1, 1974, Thomas H. Countee recommended that the Board of MODEDCO not approve the additional request for financing by W-M based on the staff's evaluation.

On November 6, 1974, a meeting of the MODEDCO Board was held at which time it was proposed that a $70,000 loan be made to W-M on the condition that another $50,000 be loaned to W-M from the Revolving Fund of DCDC. The minutes of this meeting reflect that James Threatt, then director of the Model Cities Program of the District of Columbia, the agency of the District government responsible for the funding of DCDC, attended this meeting. The minutes further state the "considerable discussion" of the W-M proposal took place.

On November 8, 1974, Thomas H. Countee was informed by outside counsel that reorganization proceedings for W-M under the Bankruptcy Acts would not be beneficial to MODEDCO.

The minutes of the Board of Directors of DCDC of November 12, 1974 again reflect the presence of James Threatt at the meeting when the proposal for the $70,000 financing from MODEDCO and the $50,000 additional financing from DCDC was discussed and approved. The minutes also state that "considerable discussion" concerning the W-M loan took place.

The loan agreement as finally approved provided for a seven-year loan for $70,000 with a 5% interest charge for the first year, a 7% interest charge for the second year, and for

the third year and subsequent years at an interest rate to be charged at the same rate as the Chase Manhattan Bank's prime rate. A three-year moratorium on principal payments was also included in this loan. The $50,000 loan from the DCDC Revolving Fund also contains similar provisions. Approval of this loan had to be granted by D.C. Government Model Cities before disbursement.

Interviews with several Board and Staff members who were present at the MODEDCO Board meeting of November 6, 1974 and DCDC Board meeting of November 12, 1974 indicate that Mr. Threatt recommended in very strong terms that the total $120,000 package loan to W-M should be approved. Some Board members believed that Mr. Threatt's remarks did not affect the Board's decision while others hold the opposite view. In any event, several staff and Board members still believe Mr. Threatt went beyond the scope of his authority as a government employee in urging approval of the W-M loan.

D. Capital City Productions Inc.

By an application dated February 11, 1975, Oliver A. Cowan, Jr. applied to DCDC for financial assistance for a recording company to be known as Capital City Productions Inc. (CCP). The application disclosed that the applicant's father,

Oliver A. Cowan, Sr., was a Board member of DCDC but that Mr. Cowan, Sr., "had agreed not to participate in the discussion or decision" concerning the application.

The file reflects that CCP, a minority-owned organization, was incorporated in the District of Columbia on January 17, 1975, for the purpose of establishing and operating a musical production (recording) company. The business is located at 1420 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The initial application requested a $270,000 loan from MODEDCO. Submitted with the application for financing was a detailed plan of proposed operation which indicated that a full Board of Directors had already been selected for CCP and that considerable planning had been completed.

On July 18, 1975, MODEDCO entered into a Loan and Stock Purchase Agreement with CCP. The agreement differed in many material respects from loan agreements which had been previously negotiated by MODEDCO, some of which have been briefly described above. This transaction reflected a trend toward a different loan policy with the requirement that the individual seeking the loan become financially involved with the project to a substantial extent.

The agreement generally provided for a loan package of $170,000 for CCP. Of this amount, $90,000 was to be invested in CCP equity stock by MODEDCO for a 15% equity interest in the project. The agreement also provided for rights running to MODEDCO to resell the shares to CCP pursuant to an agreed-upon schedule which is delineated in the loan agreement. The remaining $85,000 of this amount was to be loaned for a seven-year period at 1% above the average prime rate established by the Chase Manhattan Bank. The repayment of the interest was to begin in October of 1975 and the payment of the principal was to commence in October of 1976 with quarterly payments thereafter. In addition, a promissory note and security agreement were effectuated and Mr. Cowan personally guaranteed the $85,000 note. In addition, the agreement stated that prior to the disbursement of any funds Mr. Cowan was required to supply satisfactory written evidence that he had contributed $90,000 to the capital of CCP. In addition, before September 30, 1975, Mr. Cowan was required to provide another $50,000 to the capital of CCP. MODEDCO retained the right to appoint a Board member to CCP if appropriate and monthly financial reporting requirements were established.

In April of 1975, proceedings to obtain a waiver of the conflict of interest provisions of the SBA regulations and

to obtain SBA approval for the loan commenced. On May 8, 1975, a publication of the notice of application for approval of a conflict of interest transaction was made pursuant to Section 107.1004 of the regulations governing SBA loans. On June 6,1975, the SBA notified MODEDCO that no comments had been received concerning the conflict of interest of Mr. Cowan, Jr. in obtaining the loan and it was the opinion of the SBA that the financing was fair and reasonable, not prejudical to the SBA or the licensee (MODEDCO) or the licensee's stockholders and therefore the proposed financing was approved.

Subsequently, an inquiry to DCDC was made by several members of the District of Columbia City Council concerning the possible conflict of interest in the CCP transaction. By letter dated June 8, 1975, Thomas H. Countee replied that the CCP financing was found to be fair and appropriate by the DCDC Board after consideration of all pertinent factors and that the necessary waivers had been obtained from SBA concerning any possible conflict of interest. Countee also stated that a politicization of investment proposals through the interference of government officials was not healthy and that DCDC and its MESBIC subsidiary were private corporations which made private investment decisions of their own.

The file does not reflect any further communications on this subject.

E. Recent Loans.

No conflict of interest situations are reflected in any of the loan files since October of 1975 when new staff management commenced operating DCDC. In addition, new procedures have been instituted for processing loan transactions and some of the basic loan policies of DCDC have been changed. Generally, there has been a trend away from total financing of business ventures. Rather the emphasis has been placed on loans and investments with a requirement that management of the recipient company inject its own capital to the extent possible. As a corollary to this philosophy, there has been an increased emphasis on seeking secondary financing whereby DCDC will guarantee obligations secured from other lending institutions. The use of extended moratoriums on repayment of the loan principal has also been curtailed to a great extent.

Finally, there has been an increased emphasis on the monitoring of repayment of loans including requirements for the institution of accounting systems where needed and increased periodic reporting to DCDC.

IX. CONCLUSIONS.

1. Transactions in which conflicts of interest were present have been de minimus and have not affected the overwhelming majority of the business operations of DCDC, its subsidiaries or predecessors. Since 1974, there have been 53 loans made by DCDC, its subsidiaries, and predecessors and at most only three of these loans contain what could be termed a "conflict of interest" situation. In fact, since the actual formation of DCDC itself in October of 1974, there have been only two transactions in which conflict of interest situations were present, and one of these transactions was not actually consummated.

2. The situations in which conflicts of interest were present were fully disclosed to all appropriate parties including Board members of DCDC, MODEDCO and its predecessors and to the proper government officials including the SBA and the District of Columbia government. There is no evidence, from the information available to the preparers of this report, that any attempt was made to conceal any conflicts of interest or not to comply with the required legal procedures where such conflicts were present.

3. DCDC and its subsidiaries are private, non-profit corporations and not government agencies. DCDC is therefore subject to the requirements of common law case precedent as such predecent relates to conflicts of interest. In view of its source of funding, DCDC and its subsidiaries are also subject to the conflict of interest requirements of SBA regulations and to HUD regulations by virtue of its contractual relation ship with the District of Columbia government.

4. The legal requirements for Boards of Directors of non-profit corporations were met in the conflict of interest situations reviewed in this report by full disclosure and disqualification from participation in voting on the transactions in question.

5. In all cases where conflicts of interest problems arose, necessary waivers were obtained from the SBA in accordance with SBA procedures and the actual conflicts of interest were published for comment in area-wide newspapers. The files of DCDC do not reflect all the procedures followed with the District of Columbia government with respect to conflicts of interest; however, the files do reflect that appropriate D.C. government officials were notified in all conflict of interest situations.

6. The Howard Theatre Corporation loan transaction never actually resulted in a conflict of interest situation for DCDC or any of its predecessors since the original loan was made prior to the time Cecelia P. Scott and Samuel Fields were Board members of DCDC or any entity involved in making the loan. In addition, the request for additional financing at the time Mrs. Scott and Mr. Fields were members of the Board of Directors of DCDC was not approved by the Board of Directors of DCDC, although such request was made at a time that if approved would have created a conflict of interest situation.

7. The CCP loan transaction was a direct conflict of interest situation although the recipient of the loan was a son of a Board member who no longer resided in the household and the Board member disqualified himself from any participation in the loan application. In addition, the appropriate waivers of a conflict of interest transaction were obtained from the SBA.

8. The PS loan transaction did present a definite conflict of interest situation which would be subject to the most serious criticism of all the transactions examined in this report. Although the file reflects a difficult situation was presented with respect to the employment of a number of inner

city residents, the file does not reflect that an adequate attempt was made to secure management for PS from outside sources. Again, it should be pointed out that proper waivers of the conflict of interest provisions of the SBA were obtained and that this transaction occurred prior to the formation of DCDC.

9. The approval of the $120,000 in additional financing for W-M by the Boards of DCDC and MODEDCO raised questions in the minds of some Board and staff members as to whether or not a D.C. government official overstepped the bounds of his authority in recommending approval of these loans. Although this appears to be an isolated instance, the preparers of this report conclude that government officials should not be permitted to become involved in recommendations for specific transactions unless government assistance is requested. On the other hand, the inquiry made by the D.C. Council for information concerning the conflict of interest situation presented in the PS transaction appears to be a proper subject for government inquiry.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is the recommendation of the preparers of this report that no further loans be approved by the Board of Directors of

DCDC or any of its subsidiaries in which conflicts of interest are present. We make this recommendation notwithstanding our conclusion that the conflict problem has been a rarity in the operation of DCDC and its predecessors and that no attempt has been made in the past to violate any legal requirements with respect to conflicts of interest. The primary reason for our recommendation is the nature of DCDC and its subsidiaries as quasi-public corporations which receive funding from various governmental bodies and which state as a goal the ultimate improvement of living conditions for inner city residents. Therefore, we make the following specific recommendations:

1. The Board of Directors of DCDC and its subsidiaries publish written policy guidelines which prohibit any loan transaction in which a conflict of interest situation is present.

2. All current and future Board and staff members of DCDC and its subsidiaries be notified in writing of this policy guideline.

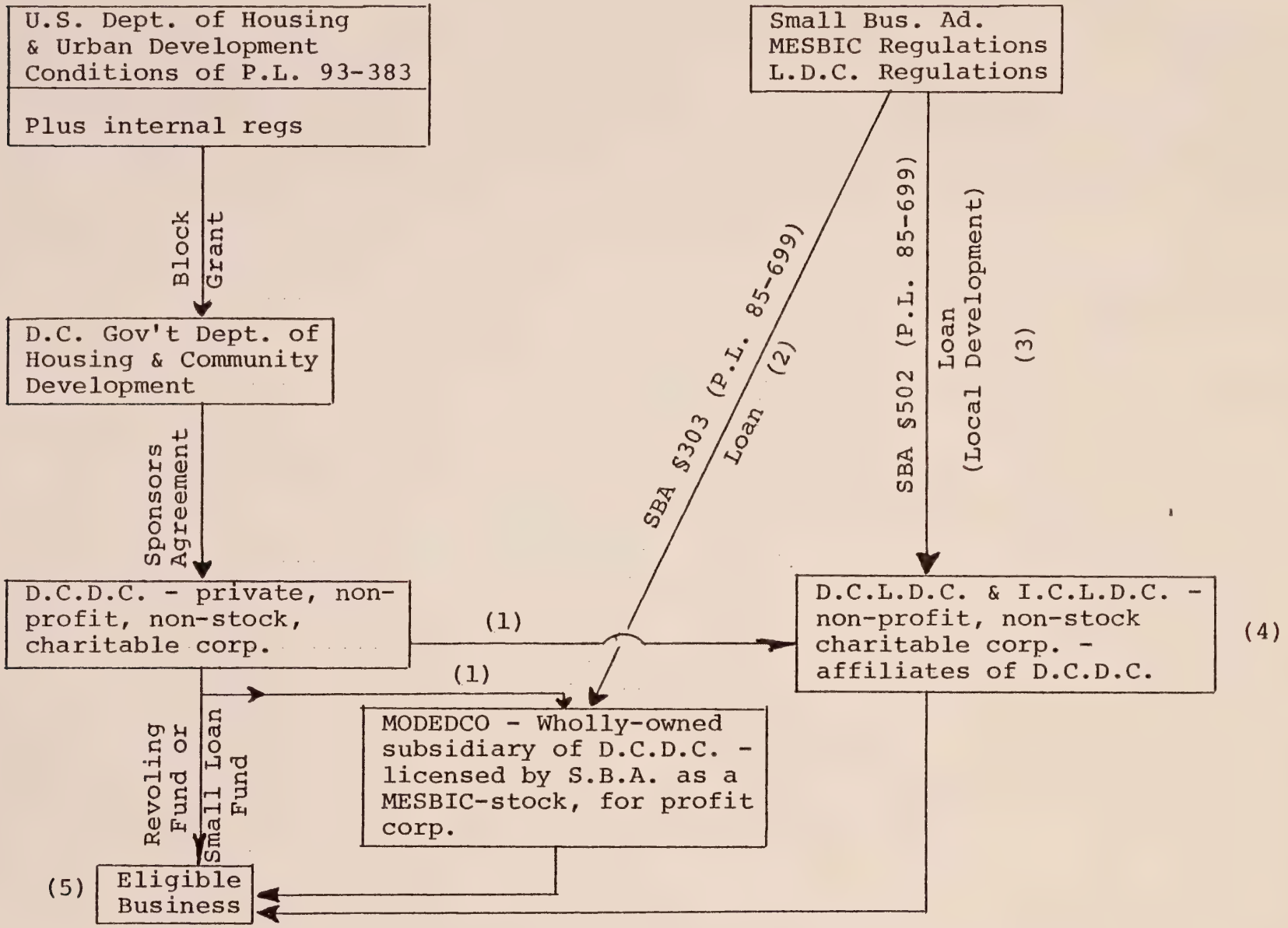
3. Steps be taken to explore with the appropriate D.C. Government officials future guidelines with respect to government officials' involvement in specific loan transactions.

4. In addition, steps be taken to explore with appropriate D.C. Government officials possible guidelines with respect to loans for D.C. and federal government employees.

In conclusion, the nature of DCDC's operations make it imperative that it avoid even the appearance of impropriety (As mandated in recent HUD regulations.) Only by strict standards which even exceed legal requirements can DCDC maintain an image and reputation necessary to secure an important place in the financial community of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

DANZANSKY, DICKEY, TYDINGS
QUINT & GORDON


U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development Conditions of P.L. 93-383
Plus internal regs
Block Grant
D.C. Gov't Dept. of Housing & Community Development
Sponsors Agreement
D.C.D.C. - private, non-profit, non-stock, charitable corp.
Small Bus. Ad. MESBIC Regulations L.D.C. Regulations
SBA §303 (P.L. 85-699) Loan (2)
SBA §502 (P.L. 85-699) Loan (Local Development) (3)
(1)
(1)
D.C.L.D.C. & I.C.L.D.C. - non-profit, non-stock charitable corp. - affiliates of D.C.D.C.
(4)
MODEDCO - Wholly-owned subsidiary of D.C.D.C. - licensed by S.B.A. as a MESBIC-stock, for profit corp.
Revoling Fund or Small Loan Fund
(5) Eligible Business

(1) These funds qualify as paid in capital of MODEDCO and D.C.L.D.C.
(2) SBA §303 "loan" at up to four times paid in capital.
(3) SBA §502 loan at up to nine times paid in capital.
(4) I.C.L.D.C. & D.C.L.D.C. are "affiliates" of D.C.D.C. to the extent of their interlocking directorships only. Each is an entirely separate and autonomous organization structurally.
(5) Although the chart reflects several possible sources of funding for an eligible business, it does not necessarily follow that an eligible business will meet the criteria for each such source.

EXHIBIT "A"

March 21, 1977

Mr. James P. Jones, Jr.
3804 Benton Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1977 concerning the decriminalization of marijuana. As you know I have co-sponsored bill 2-53 "Controlled Substances Act" which among other things reduces the penalty for possession of small amounts of marijuana. Hearings were held on March 3, 1977 and I anticipate Council action in the near future.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 3, 1977

Dear Councilperson Hobson

I am a resident and homeowner in the District of Columbia and wish to voice my opinion on the upcoming vote to decriminalize marijuana in the District of Columbia.

It is my opinion that, in view of the current information available on marijuana, there is no reason why any criminal action should be taken against a person using or having in there possession any amounts of marijuana. Thaere has been no evidence that marijuana in any way harms the individual or leads to any other drug abuse.

I feel it is time that the District of Columbia stopped wasting my tax dollars by arresting, jailing, and proscecuting marijuana smokers in the District. In a recent survey it was shown that 44% of the district residents over the age of 18 favor the decrimilization of marijuana. This same survey showed only 37% opposed and 19% undecied.

I feel it is of vital importance that decrimilization happen now in the District of Columbia. I also urge that the private use and possession of marijuana, in contrast to the public use and possession, should be free from any penalitites. I think the maxium fine for public use should be lowered to 25 dollars and the amound of marijuana be increased to 100 grams.

I thank you for your time and hope that by the end of the summer a majority of your constituents are not being treated as criminals because of the harmless use of marijuana.

Very Truly Yours,

James P. Jones, Jr.
3804 Benton St. N.W.
20007

RECEIVED
MAR 4 - 1977
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

James P. Jones, Jr.
3804 Benton St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20007

LIBERATE MARIJUANA

WASHINGTON, D.C. PM 3 MAR 200

ALWAYS USE ZIP CODE

United States 13c

Councilperson Julius Hobson
D.C. City Council
5th Floor
District Building
Washington, D.C.
20004

LOCATION OF STATE - OFFICIAL INAUGURAL PARTIES

D.C. ARMORY

Georgia

SHOREHAM HOTEL

Minnesota

MAYFLOWER HOTEL

Delaware
Virginia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Maryland
Virginia

HILTON (WASHINGTON)

Alabama
Arkansas
Colorado
Connecticut
Illinois
New York
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Wisconsin

SHERATON PARK HOTEL

Florida
Ohio
District of Columbia

THE VISITOR'S CENTER

Alaska
Arizona
California
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
Washington State
West Virginia
Wyoming
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Rhode Island
Pennsylvania
Oregon
North Dakota
Nebraska
Missouri
Montana

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